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SPEAKERS AT UN DISARMAMENT MEETING CITED

LD092101 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] New York May 9 TASS -- The Soviet Union is opposed to competition in building up nuclear arsenals, it has been and remains a champion of prohibiting and destroying all types of these weapons, the Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan said. Our concrete proposals to this effect, he said speaking at the U.N. Commission on Disarmament here, have long been on the negotiating table of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

As the Soviet representative pointed out, a resolute change for the better in the world would be facilitated by the implementation of such measure as freezing, both quantitatively and qualitatively, by all nuclear powers of the nuclear arsenals as the first step on the road to their subsequent reduction. A reliable barrier in the way of the development of new types and systems of nuclear weapons would be erected by elaborating an agreement on a total and universal ban on their tests.

There is not a single topical issue of limiting the arms race, and of disarmament, the Soviet representative said, on which the Soviet Union has not tabled constructive initiatives. In the process, we have always striven to take into account the security interests of all states, and to observe the principle of equality and equal security which provide the sole basis for pursuing talks with the hope of success. A successful pursuit of talks, however, requires the other side to show interest too and work for resolving the outstanding problems, for clearing up the logjams that have accumulated or have been created artificially of late in the way of an international dialogue in the field of disarmament. In recent years, however, we have seen that the opponents of disarmament, above all the ruling circle of the USA, have dropped concrete deeds in favour of empty words.

Harry Ott, the GDR permanent representative with the United Nations, also pointed out that while most states are demonstrating a readiness for practical actions to prevent the nuclear threat, the leading imperialist nuclear power -- the USA -- is making efforts in the opposite direction. He stressed the importance of the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries to the NATO states to conclude a treaty on the reciprocal non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations.

It was with the sense of profound alarm that the representative of Sweden spoke at the session about the deadly threat handing over mankind as a result of the unchecked nuclear arms race. The illusions she said, that a limited nuclear war may be won have added a new dimension to this danger. The Swedish delegate also spoke out in favour of urgently holding talks to work out an international treaty that would prevent the arms race in space.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON SOVIET PEACE POLICY

PM091815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Peace to the Peoples!"]

[Text] This May is a noteworthy landmark. Since victory day we have been in the 40th year of peace in Europe. The 40th year of life on the planet without the tragedies of world carnage. History will record this as socialism's supreme service to mankind. For it is precisely the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries representing the society of justice, freedom, and friendship of the peoples that have become a mighty barrier in the path of imperialism's aggressive impulses. It is precisely Leninist foreign policy that embodies the age-old ideal of a world without wars and weapons.

The feasibility of the task of preserving and safeguarding universal peace has been proved in practice. At the same time the threat to it is now exceptionally great. This threat is created and exacerbated by the imperialist policy of the continuous fueling of international tension and an unrestrained arms race. Having wrecked the Geneva talks for the sake of deploying its new first-strike missiles, the United States is now laying ever-increasing quantities of nuclear explosives under Europe, despite the fact that two world wars were detonated there. The gigantic arms race programs on earth are no longer enough for the manufacturers of death over the ocean. They intend to shift the arms race into space. In defiance of elementary reason the Washington militarists are not letting up in their idolization of the cult of force and military supremacy.

The complexity of the international situation makes it obligatory to double and triple efforts in pursuing the policy of peace and international cooperation. Our country sets an inspiring example of this kind of responsible approach to the main problem concerning the peoples. The CPSU and the Soviet state are working with persistence and initiative to eliminate the tension in world politics and curb the arms race.

"As before," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "we are convinced that real opportunities exist for resolutely improving the international situation. And the broad complex of proposals advanced by the Soviet Union together with the other socialist countries form the necessary basis for this. They open up an opportunity for achieving mutually acceptable accords, which would make it possible to save mankind from the nuclear threat, stop the arms race — primarily the nuclear arms race — and make the transition to disarmament."

The package of norms for relations between nuclear states proposed by the Soviet Union is of the greatest significance. Mankind would only benefit from such commitments, in particular, as to not be the first to use nuclear weapons, not shift the arms race into new spheres, and strive for the reduction of nuclear arms right up to their complete liquidation. The lofty point of the new broad Soviet initiative is to orient the nuclear powers' foreign policy primarily toward averting nuclear war and strengthening peace.

Displaying sincere concern for peace, the USSR and the other socialist countries devote unslackening attention to the cause of continuing and strengthening detente in Europe and to the task of transforming it into a continent of lasting peace and cooperation among the peoples. Yet another major step in the interests of European and world peace is the recently published appeal from the Warsaw Pact member states to the NATO member states for the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. Time will not wait. The present alarming situation demands urgent measures capable of lessening the mistrust between the members of the two military-political alliances and promoting the relaxation of tension and the strenghening of security. The essence of the idea is that the states party to the Warsaw Pact on the one hand and the North Atlantic Treaty on the other should adopt on a mutual basis and in treaty form a commitment not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other and, consequently, not to be the first to use military force against each other in general.

The conclusion of such a treaty could effectively help to improve the situation in Europe and exert a favorable influence on the entire international atmosphere. This would be in keeping with the hopes of the peoples, who expect real action in the interests of peace and security. The socialist states' line at the resumed Stockholm conference also corresponds fully to their aspirations. The USSR advocates that this forum concerns itself in a businesslike manner with measures to lessen the danger of military confrontation on our continent. And a good basis for real actions in favor of peace is provided here by the Warsaw Pact states' major far-reaching proposals.

It is now up to the West. The peoples will no longer be deluded by the verbal peaceableness now being so abused in Washington to camouflage its unprecedented militarist ventures. It is time to switch to practical actions to eliminate all the serious obstacles created by the United States and some of its allies in the path of limiting and reducing arms, developing confidence, and organizing mutually advantageous cooperation. In this sense the policy of the United States and the other NATO countries is now being put to the test [postavlena na ispytatelnyy stend] again.

The course of events shows that the Soviet Union has firmly grasped the initiative in world affairs and is persistently striving, hand in hand with the other socialist countries, for an improvement and change for the better in the international situation. The peace offensive continues. The socialist states' measures to strengthen their security and maintain the military balance also serve to effectively thwart the adventurist plans of the imperialist inciters of a new war and safeguard universal peace.

The peoples can see well the serious danger posed to peace by imperialist policy. The antiwar and the antimissile movement is growing. In struggling for peace millions and millions of people in the world derive hope for the future from the USSR's consistent policy, constructive proposals, and tremendous efforts aimed at safeguarding peace.

A month of action against the threat of nuclear war is being held in our country during May. In the course of mass actions Soviet people are warmly and unanimously approving and supporting the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. They are fully determined to fulfill their patriotic duty by strengthening through shock labor the motherland's economic and defense might and the cause of peace.

NEW U.S. SPACE WEAPONS STAND 'SAME OLD PATTERN'

LD091036 Moscow World Service in English 0610 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] After his talks with President Reagan in Washington, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has said the United States is ready for a dialogue with the Soviet Union to bring space weapons under control. Now comments on that from Viktor Olin of Radio Moscow:

It was little over a month ago that President Reagan told Congress he ruled out such talks with the Soviet Union and announced plans to prepare intensively for star wars. This being so, the statement of Mr Genscher had the effect of a bombshell on the American press. What is the substance of the new American stand? In explaining it to newsmen the deputy press secretary of the White House, Robert Sims, said the United States would continue research into space weapons anyway.

The so-called new American approach, therefore, is part of the same old pattern: Negotiate with one hand and speed up arms race with the other. The Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe were a classic example. Soon after their start it became clear that Washington saw them as a propaganda ploy aimed at diverting public attention from its plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. When the deployment became an accomplished fact, it made no sense any longer to continue the talks. Much the same happened to the talks on strategic arms limitation. Washington has been talking much of its desire for peace. It's put forward what it presents as peace initiatives, but the attitude behind the flashy tags is the same. When it makes a proposal concerning chemical weapons the United States means to update and substantially increase its chemical stocks. When it calls for reducing conventional forces and weapons, the United States aims to increase its own drastically.

Analyzing this maneuvering of the Reagan administration on 4 May, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said that calls had lately been coming from Washington and other Western capitals for contacts and talks. But regrettably, he said, there is no concrete substance behind these calls. Those who would think that realism and sober thinking are at last coming through would be in for great deception. This, apparently, is the purpose of those who make such calls. There is an effective yardstick with which one can determine the constructiveness of approach to the problem of arms limitation and reduction. This is the principle of equality and equal security -- the only possible basis for meaningful talks. None of the so-called peace initiatives of the Reagan administration takes it into account.

MNATSAKANOV ON U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

LD060134 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2037 GMT 5 May 84

[From the "International Review" program; Eduard Mnatsakanov report]

[Excerpts] May is an absolutely special month for us, Soviet people, and for all progressive mankind. It began with majestic demonstrations by working people, which were unprecedented in their scale. Starting with Moscow and Warsaw, Paris and Rome, they reached the most far-flung parts of the planet. On 5 May [date as heard] we will be celebrating the anniversary of Karl Marx, whose banner is now followed by a third of mankind. And today is the anniversary of the founding of Lenin's PRAVDA, which has become the traditional festival of the Soviet press. And Victory Day, the splendid and joyous holiday of the Soviet people and all honest people on earth, is in the offing. Yes, we know it's a fact that, thanks to imperialism -- U.S. imperialism above all -- the international situation remains very complex and dangerous. But those who have chosen nuclear missile blackmail as a way of dealing with our country and the socialist community have clearly miscalculated. Soveit people regard the future with confidence since they know that their work and the mighty economic and defense potential of the motherland, which has been created by their hands, make it possible to reliably safeguard the security of the Soviet state and its allies.

In this respect, comrades, one can only speak with indignation about the position of the White House and the official circles of certain NATO capitals such as, for example, Bonn or London. A definite stereotype response has already been developed there. It is, of course, impossible to object to the Soviet proposals, to the peaceful signals from Moscow. So, the first reaction of Washington and its NATO yes-men is to vaguely declare that these proposals will be carefully studied. But days, weeks, months and sometimes even years pass and instead of an honest approach to the matter the world witnesses over and over again hypocrisy, demagogy, deceit, and trickery. To say one thing and do something totally opposite has truly become the favorite trade of Washington's politicians.

They complain for example that the negotiating table of the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons is becoming covered with cobwebs. They claim that the U.S. delegation is ready to return to Geneva and call on the Soviet Union to do the same. But at the same time they continue the planned and methodical transfer of their Pershings and cruise missiles to Western Europe, targeting them on the USSR and its allies. But, after all, they know perfectly well that any talks on this question would be a fraud and pointless farce under such circumstances.

But that's not all. It has just become known that the United States not only does not intend to halt the deployment of its nuclear missiles in Europe and to withdraw the ones already deployed there-- which would make a resumption of the Geneva talks possible, on the contrary it also intends to dot the Asian Continent and other regions with these missiles.

The British OBSERVER newspaper says that they are only waiting for the fuss to die down in Europe -- and it knows what it's talking about. The paper says that there are now six U.S. cruise missile planning centers in South Korea, Japan, and the Pacific Ocean zone. Furthermore, they are making plans to arm U.S. aircraft, warships and submarines with thousands of cruise missiles. That is why they need to set up a network of centers, embracing the whole world, which will plot the flight trajectories of these missiles. The centers will embrace the entire world.

In spite of all this the Americans are still moaning that the negotiating table of the Geneva talks is, you understand, becoming covered in cobwebs. Is this not an example of astounding cynicism in politics? During an address to students and teachers at Shanghai University in China President Reagan exclaimed: You cannot imagine how useful it is to be a good actor! He was joking, in a manner of speaking. But it was certainly not appropriate in the political arena.

The policies being followed by Reagan's America have, of course, seriously clouded and poisoned the international political climate. But it is precisely the complexity of the situation that obliges the peace-loving people to double and triple their efforts in the struggle for peace and security. And the peoples are well aware of this, as the majestic May Day demonstrations in all parts of the planet showed.

COMPARISON ON GRINEVSKIY PROPOSALS AT CDE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 10 May First Edition carries on page 5 a TASS report entitled "Session Opens." It has been compared with the TASS report published on pages AA 1-3 of the 9 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading "Proposals Enumerated," revealing the following variations:

Page AA 1, first paragraph, first line, PRAVDA changes date to 9 May.

Page AA 2, sixth paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads:...a result of cuts in military spending would...(adding words)

Page AA 3, third paragraph, last line, PRAVDA omits "in the European theater."

COMPARISON ON REAGAN STATEMENT ON STOCKHOLM CDE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 8 May First Edition carries on page 5 a TASS report entitled "An Exercise in Demagoguery." It has been compared with the TASS report published on pages AA 1-2 of the 7 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page AA 1, first paragraph, first line, PRAVDA changes date to 7 May.

Paragraph four, line five, PRAVDA reads:...of his "readiness" "to seek success in nuclear arms reduction." As the Soviet...(supplying quotation marks)

UNDER SECRETARY BURT RESPONDS TO NOC STATEMENT

LD091212 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Washington May 9 TASS -- The statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee on the impossibility for Soviet athletes to take part in the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles because of the cavalier attitude of the U.S. authorities to the Olympic Charter and the gross flouting of the ideals and traditions of the Olympic movement by the incumbent U.S. Administration has brought about another fit of anti-Sovietism in Washington.

The lead was given by the U.S. Under Secretary of State Richard Burt. Speaking in a program of the ABC television company, he bitterly attacked the Soviet Union, distorting in every way the reasons underlying the decision taken by the USSR National Olympic Committee. The high-ranking official of the Department of State presented the developments in such a way as though the U.S. Administration was going out of its way to create most favourable conditions for holding the Olympics. R. Burt obviously did not hope that the U.S. public would believe these inventions, for the recent gross provocations of the White House and its unceremonious interference in the affairs of the National Olympic Committee and of the organizers of the games with the aim to use the Olympics to further its own political objectives are still fresh in the memory of Americans. So, he resorted to his favourite method: the whipping up of anti-Soviet hysteria. He literally sputtered tered with indignation and did not stop short of the most lowdown inventions.

Take, for instance, the allegation to the effect that the Soviet Union has decided not to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics because it is afraid to send its sportsmen to a free country. If in this "free country" such insulting verbal attacks and disgusting inventions against another great power and its people are a rule of conduct for a high-ranking official we do not want this kind of freedom.

It is not the first time Richard Burt plays the unseemly role of a die-hard anti-Sovieteer who is not above doing any dirty work which is avoided even by Reagan's associates notorious for their lack of scruples. He played the main part in the gross anti-Soviet provocation staged on April 30 this year at the Washington airport against the Soviet citizen Kozlov. U.S. authorities tried to prevent him from returning to the USSR with the help of blackmail and pressure. He directly participated in the interrogation of Kozlov by U.S. authorities at the airport. It was an unprecedented occurrence in the practice of international relations: The third most important official in the Department of State openly acted as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as a petty snooper and provocateur.

As for the attempts of R. Burt to deceive public opinion and to distort the situation around the Olympics he will hardly succeed in it. Americans are reasonable people. They understand that the decision taken by the USSR National Olympic Committee is a forced measure brought about by the unwillingness of the U.S. authorities to ensure the security of athletes and the respect for their rights and human dignity, to create normal conditions for holding the games. The public organization "Federation for Progress" made the White House directly responsible for the unhealthy situation around the Olympics. It believes that the U.S. Administration does not fulfill its duty as a host and, into the bargain, has created an atmosphere of hostility and tension which promotes the emergence of all sorts of extremist groups openly threatening to use the Los Angeles games for anti-Soviet provocations.

So far as the stand of the Soviet Union is concerned, it is set forth most clearly in the statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee: "We have not the slightest wish to cast aspersions on the American public, to cloud the good feelings linking sportsmen of our countries".

"The NOC of the USSR, the sports organizations of our country, will further support the efforts of the IOC, the Association of National Olympic Committees, international sports federations, the International Association of Sports Writers directed at strengthening the international Olympic movement, to struggle for the preservation of its purity and unity".

BULGARIA, GDR DECIDE TO WITHDRAW FROM OLYMPICS

Bulgaria on Nonparticipation

LD100414 Moscow TASS in English 0402 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Sofia May 10 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee has been held here. The plenum discussed questions connected with Bulgarian sportsmen's participation in the games of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles.

In view of the abnormal situation in that city, the participants in the plenary meeting unanimously adopted a decision on the non-participation of a Bulgarian sports delegation in the games of the 23rd Olympiad.

A statement adopted at the plenum emphasizes, in particular, that the U.S. authorities, without reckoning with the opinion of the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committee of the USSR and of a number of other NOC's, continue flagrantly to interfere in the affairs which are within the LAOOC's competence. The activity of various extremist organisations, the activity which threatens the sportsmen's security and creates an abnormal atmosphere for the holding of the games, is being sharply stepped up, and the Olympic Charter regulations are being violated with the U.S. authorities' direct connivance.

In these conditions, the statement points out, the Bulgarian Olympic Committee has to state that Bulgarian sportsmen's participation in the games is impossible.

GDR Decision Adopted

LD101032 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Berlin May 10 TASS -- The National Olympic Committee of the German Democratic Republic has adopted a decision on non-participation of the athletes of that country in the 23rd summer Olympics in Los Angeles. The decision was adopted, considering the fact that normal conditions had not been created in Los Angeles for GDR athletes.

SPORTS, U.S. FIGURES REACT TO NOC ANNOUNCEMENT

USSR Champion Hits Violations

LD100902 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Kiev May 10 TASS -- Soviet hammer throwers have for years now been by right considered the strongest in the world. They won convincingly five Olympic Games and the first world track-and-field championship. At present, too, they are working hard to prepare for new major starts, Anatoliy Bondarchuk, Olympic champion and now a coach, said. The other day my charge, Yuriy Tamm, the bronze medallist of the Moscow games, won in Rovno the traditional competition of throwers, recording this season's best result in the world. Such well-known throwers as Sergey Litvinov, world champion and record holder, Yuriy Sedykh, two times Olympic champion, Igor Nikulin and others also are in excellent form.

Naturally both they and we their coaches are following with much concern preparations for the Los Angeles games. We are outraged by the gross violations of the Olympic Charter by the organizers and by an anti-Soviet campaign launched there with the connivance of the authorities.

I myself participated in many competitions and well know how important it is to have a normal atmosphere just before the start. That is why I wholeheartedly support the decision of the NOC plenary meeting and its statement.

Bulgarian Champion on Statement

LD091352 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Sofia May 9 IASS -- Bulgarian athletes fully support the stand of the USSR National Olympic Committee set forth in its statement, the five times world champion, Hero of Socialist Labour of Bulgaria Aleksandur Tomov has pointed out in a TASS interview. For sportsmen all over the world the Olympic Games are a major festive occasion for which they intensively prepare themselves. However, the U.S. Administration and the organizers of the Olympics have decided to use the Los Angeles games to further their own political aims. They do not find it obligatory for themselves to comply with the Olympic Charter, do not respect the dignity of athletes. This is why the decision of the Soviet Olympic Committee on the impossibility for Soviet athletes to take part in the summer Olympics is quite legitimate and logical, Tomov stressed.

Gus Hall Supports Action

LD091846 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 9 May 84

[Test] New York May 9 TASS -- The General Secretary of the Communist Party USA Gus Hall stated his support for the decision of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR concerning the impossibility for the Soviet athletes to participate in the 23rd Olympics in Los Angeles.

The coming of sportsmen from the USSR, Gus Hall stressed in a statement released here, became impossible because of the policy of the Reagan administration and the vicious hysteria of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism fuelled by Washington. Gus Hall says that "certain limitations" imposed by the USA on athletes from the USSR and other members of the Soviet delegation, bacame one of the substantial obstacles in the way of their participation in the games.

The connivance of the FBI, the CIA and the police authorities of the State of California with regard to those who threatened terrorist actions against Soviet athletes, and the threats from extremist organizations set up for the specific purpose of preventing the USSR's participation in the Olympiad have created a situation in which the arrival and stay of Soviet athletes in the USA became a dangerous prospect, stresses the leader of the U.S. Communists. It should also be pointed out, the statement says, that the Los Angeles games found themselves overshadowed not only by the anti-Soviet hysteria but also by their being regarded above all as a source of profits for the "big business". And all this is at variance with the spirit of the Olympics.

U.S. Businessman on Decision

LD100907 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] New York May 10 TASS -- The view of the Soviet side that proper measures will not be taken at the summer Olympics in Los Angeles to ensure the safety of participants is well-grounded, Rand Corporation expert Brian Jenkins said.

During the past few years Soviet diplomatic offices and Soviet citizens in the USA have repeatedly been targets of attacks or threats, he told an AP correspondent. As a rule, Brian Jenkins stressed, they were organized by Jewish extremists and anti-Cuban elements living in the United States.

U.S. Group Assails Violations

LD091821 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] New York May 9 TASS -- Violating the Olympic principles the Reagan administration tries to use the summer Olympics in Los Angeles for whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria, and for sharpening the situation in the world, says a statement released by the "Federation for Progress", a U.S. public organization.

In the present conditions, when the international relations have been aggravated to an extreme degree, it is necessary to make every effort to defuse tensions, the statement says. The Reagan administration's attempts to isolate the Soviet Union are doing enormous damage to these efforts. In listing the instances of direct violations by the U.S. Government of the principles and provisions of the Olympic Charter, the authors of the statement stress that the country organizing the Olympics must demonstrate respect for other states. The lack of this respect is fostering sentiments of hostility and creates an environment propitious for the growth of extremist groups which openly proclaim that they have "penetrated" the Organizing Committee of the Olympiad and intend to use the summer games in Los Angeles for all sorts of anti-Soviet actions.

All this constitutes a violation of the Olympic ideals and we resolutely condemn these actions of the Reagan government, the document says.

BLOC, WESTERN PAPERS ON SOVIET PULLOUT FROM GAMES

GDR Daily on Stand

LD091444 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Berlin May 9 TASS -- The irresponsible stand of the U.S. authorities vis-a-vis the Olympic Charter and the gross flouting of the Olympic ideals have made it impossible for the USSR to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics, the newspaper BERLINER ZEITUNG stresses. As is known, the USSR National Olympic Committee has already expressed serious concern over gross violations by the organizers of the Olympics of the rules set forth in the Olympic Charter, over the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed with the connivance of U.S. authorities and has requested the International Olympic Committee to analyse the existing situation.

From the first days of the preparations for the forthcoming Olympics, the U.S. Administration has steered for the utilisation of the Olympics to further its political aims. Chauvinistic feelings are kindled in the country, and the anti-Soviet hysteria is whipped up. This is why Soviet sportsmen cannot participate in the 23rd Olympics. To act otherwise would mean to approve of the anti-Olympic actions of the U.S. authorities and the organizers of the games, the newspaper streses.

Warsaw Papers on Support

LD091152 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Warsaw May 9 TASS -- All the centrally published Polish newspapers frontpage the news of the Soviet NOC's decision to stay away from the Los Angeles Games.

TRYBUNA LUDU says in an article under the heading "Against the Gross Violation of the Principles of the Olympic Charter by the USA" that at a plenary meeting of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR the Committee members, including the chairmen of all the 29 federations representing the Olympic sports, and also all the members of the committee's presidium, unanimously spoke against the participation of Soviet athletes in the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles because of the situation which had emerged in the USA in the course of preparations for the games.

The press carries a PAP commentary under the heading "U.S. Policy Threatens the Olympics" in which the news agency says, in particular, that the organizers of the 1984 summer games have long been making efforts to use that sports festival for their selfish political ends.

There have cropped up in Los Angeles numerous organizations bent on blocking the participation of athletes from socialist countries in the games. Anti-communist organizations have stepped up their activities under the wing of the authorities and U.S. secret services are enlarging their operations.

It is therefore small wonder that in this situation many national Olympic committees have protested against the failure of the American side to respect the basic principles of the Olympic Charter. The Polish National Olympic Committee has also joined these protests.

Visits of Polish sports officials, as well as visits of their colleagues from other countries, to Los Angeles indicated that the organizers do not meet many of their obligations, in particular, do not ensure proper conditions for their stay in the country, but first and foremost do not guarantee safety during the games. It is easy to understand what all this means in an atmosphere of anti-Polish harrassment and the anti-communist campaign that is being constantly whipped up by the Reagan administration.

The 1984 games became a component of President Reagan's campaign for re-election. The games are pictured by U.S. television and newspapers as a show of U.S. strength. The attainment of political goals is viewed by the Americans as more important than the organization of sports competitions.

The situation which has emerged in the United States around the Olympic Games, PAP says in conclusion, calls in question the participation of the Polish team in the Los Angeles games.

RUDE PRAVO Comments

LD100847 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Prague May 10 TASS -- Immediately after the National Olympic Committee of the USSR stated Soviet sportsmen's non-participation in the summer Olympic Games, the U.S. Department of State hurried to make a statement in which it tries to whitewash the actions of the present U.S. Administration which takes a direct part in organising and carrying out the anti-Soviet hysteria, Dusan Rovenski, the Washington correspondent of RUDE PRAVO writes in the newspaper today. However, facts unequivocally and convincingly indicate the opposite. From the very outset Washington did not conceal its attempts at using the Olympiad for political purposes, and at turning it into a platform of cold war, and of a crusade against communism.

U.S. secret services, anti-communist centers and ultrarightist organisations are frantically preparing for the Olympic Games. The Los Angeles Olympiad is designed to become a site for the demonstration of Reagan's political ambitions, for an election-year spectacle of the incumbent U.S. President.

In glaring contradiction with the Olympic ideals, the Olympic Games are being unprecedentedly commercialised. Extremist groups and emigre organisations threaten the sportsmen of socialist countries with physical violence and open terror. Provocations and kidnappings are being prepared.

Provocations are being prepared first of all by U.S. state power bodies. The drumming up of hysteria around socialist countries' participation in the Olympic Games has become an organised activity. Los Angeles itself is a place of high rate of crime. The city is the seat of a whole number of rightist and ultrareactionary organisations which do not conceal that they are preparing terrorist acts. Thus, in Los Angeles, there has developed an atmosphere which threatens sportsmen of socialist countries. One can safely draw the conclusion that the Reagan administration is interested not in the holding of sports competitions but in its political goals. According to White House plans, Los Angeles should become a cold-war arena, RUDE PRAVO emphasizes.

Finnish Reaction

LD091643 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Helsinki May 9 TASS -- Finnish press gives wide coverage to the statements of the USSR National Olympic Committee on the impossibility for the Soviet athletes to participate in the 23rd Los Angeles Olympics in the conditions of the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the reactionary circles of the USA with the connivance of official authorities. HELSINGIN SANOMAT points out that "in the final analysis participation of the Soviet Union became impossible in connection with the fact that in the USA threats continue to emanate from extreme right-wing groups against the Soviet team, and so the athletes' security is not assured".

KANSAN UUTISET: "The USA is violating the rules of the Olympic Games", "The absence of the Soviet Union will significantly diminish the level of the Los Angeles Olympics".

FRG Paper on Statement

LD091537 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] West Berlin May 9 TASS -- Under the heading "U.S. Anti-Sovietism Has Made Impossible Soviet Athletes' Participation in the Olympiad", the newspaper DIE WARHEIT carries a comment to the statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee.

The newspaper says that the games organizers' crude violations of the rules of the Olympic Charter, and the anti-Soviet campaign loosed by the reactionary circles in the USA with the connivance of official authorities have forced the Soviet Union to give up participation in the Los Angeles Olympics. This step was taken in the interests of security of Soviet athletes, in order to shield them from assaults by members of bellicose extremist organizations and groups which are busy planning provocation, even involving physical violence.

For a second time in a brief period the U.S. Government circles are dealing a serious blow to the international sport movement, DIE WAHRHEIT says. In a bid to disrupt the holding of the Moscow Olympics in 1980 the U.S. Administration announced its boycott of the games, only to sustain a crushing defeat. The Moscow Olympiad became a veritable festival of sports, peace and friendship. Now the Reagan government is attempting to boycott the entire international Olympic movement, trampling the Olympic ideals underfoot and flouting the provisions of the Olympic Charter.

Paris Dailies on Withdrawal

LD091436 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Paris May 9 TASS -- Commenting on the statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee on the impossibility for Soviet athletes to take part in the 23rd Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, the newspaper L'HUMANITE points out that the Soviet Union has repeatedly voiced concern over the preparations of the Olympics and requested the International Olympic Committee to analyse the existing situation. The preparations of the forthcoming Olympics which are described, and with good reason, as "the dollar games" are carried out on a broad commercial basis. The U.S. Administration has not allocated any resources for holding the Olympics, and private companies were given practically complete control over the preparations of the games.

The newspaper LIBERATION underlines that it is the U.S. Administration that resorted to all kinds of bureaucratic tricks and provocations prepared beforehand, and forced the USSR NOC to take the decision on the non-participation of Soviet athletes in the Los Angeles Olympics. It is obvious that the Reagan administration has adopted an unreasonable stand. Without sportsmen from socialist countries the holding of the games and, specifically, of the track-and-field competitions, is pointless, LIBERATION stresses.

Japanese Papers on Pullout

LD091908 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 9 TASS -- "The USA is flouting the Olympic Charter", the Japanese newspaper ASAHI says today. On its front page, the newspaper gives a detailed account of the statement of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR on the impossibility for Soviet athletes to participate in the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The newspaper underlines the statement's words to the effect that despite Washington's protestations of readiness to abide by the rules of the Olympic Charter, the Americans' practical actions indicate that "they do not intend to ensure the security of all athletes, respect their rights and human dignity, or create normal conditions for the holding of the games."

The newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN says that the chief reason behind the decision of the Soviet NOC not to send its team to Los Angeles is "the lack of security guarantees for Soviet sportsmen". The newspaper points out that an anti-Soviet campaign is being whipped up in Los Angeles, and there are many facts indicating that it is impossible for Soviet athletes to carry out training exercises in these conditions. On the other hand, the newspaper says, the U.S. President Ronald Reagan strives to use the Olympics for political ends: to create conditions favourable for his re-election as president in the fall of this year".

PRAVDA REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS, REAGAN PRC TRIP

PM091601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] Locomotive of History

The beginning of May is a time of the year when the movement of the locomotive of history is sensed particularly impressively and the panorama of the world's revolutionary renewal is revealed with the utmost clarity.

On May Day the Soviet people and our brothers in the other socialist countries, who are confidently and systematically building the bright edifice of the new society, joyfully celebrated the festival of liberated labor. Where capital still rules, mass demonstrations were held under the banner of the growing struggle against class exploitation and reaction. The day of working people's international solidarity was marked everywhere by a truly worldwide popular protest against the imperialist policy of preparing for war.

On 9 May, progressive mankind will celebrate Victory Day -- the 39th anniversary of the defeat of the Hitlerite hordes, which served as a grim object lesson for those fond of armed adventures against triumphant socialism. Peaceful skies over Europe for almost 4 decades -- this is the tremendous service rendered by the Soviet Union and the socialist community, which are consistently and persistently upholding peace on our continent and throughout the world. The authors of the Pentagon strategy of "direct confrontation" will never succeed in accomplishing what the compilers of Hitler's "Barbarossa Plan" failed to do. Immediate retribution will inevitably befall any aggressor. The defense might of the USSR and the fraternal countries, which has increased immeasurably during the postwar period, is the guarantee of this.

The importance of the socialist community countries' unity and of strengthening their defensive alliance -- the Warsaw Pact Organization -- was pointed out at the talks between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. "Our countries' security, our peoples' peaceful labor, and the prevention of nuclear war," the Soviet leader said, "depend to a tremendous degree on the socialist countries' unity and cohesion."

Moscow correspondents of foreign mass news organs reported that the May Day demonstration in Red Square was imbued with enthusiasm for peaceful creation. The Paris paper L'HUMANITE, noticed that the most widespread slogan which could be seen in the Soviet capital was "labor-peace-May." Participants in May Day rallies and demonstrations on various meridians spoke with gratitude about the Soviet Union's consistent and indefatigable efforts in the struggle to deliver mankind from the nuclear threat.

Ship Blown Off Course

During these very same days, a certain statesman was not ashamed to publicly exaggerate the standard fairy tales about Soviet "expansionism" and "aggressiveness." If that speaker is to be believed, he -- the U.S. President -- is almost the only peacemaker. But in one speech the "peacemaker" let the cat out of the bag. He announced that "costly measures to considerably strengthen" the U.S. military potential serve "the aims of defending world peace." A call for international tension to be fueled is clearly audible in others of his speeches.

On returning from China, the U.S. President declared with fervor that he was and still is an anticommunist and, moreover, one (as his biographers state) who has never opened the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism. However, it would be useful for him to know that exactly 100 years ago, in the spring of 1884, Friedrich Engels accurately described the methods that bourgeois figures use to embellish their policy. The further capitalist civilization advances, he wrote, "the more it is forced to throw a veil of love [pokrov lyubvi] over the negative phenomena which it inevitably engenders, and to embellish them or falsely deny them -- in short, to make a practice of generally accepted hypocrisy..."

The White House is trying to throw such a "veil of love" over both the foreign and the domestic policy of the present U.S. Administration.

Speaking on both shores of the Pacific, Reagan has painted fabulous pictures of capitalist society as "united" (!) and true to "the ideals of respect for human life" (?!). A "bright future" is said to await the Americans.

A "united society"? The administration's policy is increasing the polarization of the "split society" into rich and poor. Over the years of Reagan's rule, the number of poor people in the United States has increased approximately 30 percent and stands at 34 million. Respect for human life? The powers that be gaze indifferently upon the sufferings of approximately 10 million unemployed. Hope in a bright future? In America, M. Kaplan, a scientist at the University of Colorado, points out, "There is a widespread lack of belief that the situation can improve."

At the very same time as Reagan was holding forth on the "united society," his fellow citizens living in Washington said a decisive "no" to the administration's policy. Mostly residents of black ghettos, they cast their votes in the primaries for the Negro figure J. Jackson, who is sharply critical of the administration's domestic and foreign policy course.

There is no class peace under capitalism. This is now admitted even by the reactionary leadership of the AFL-CIO labor union association, which campaigned for many decades for concord with the monopolies. L. Kirkland, the association's president, has declared that the powers that be in the United States ignore socioeconomic problems -- "these delayed-action bombs which sooner or later will explode."

This is the 4th year that the White House has been conducting a "crusade" not only against communism but also, in the assessment of the journal NEW REPUBLIC, against American labor unions. The authorities have brutally suppressed strikes since the defeat of the air traffic controllers' labor union in 1981. The U.S. Supreme Court has just sanctioned new anti-labor union measures.

A cheerless picture is also to be observed in other capitalist countries. The cover of a recent issue of the American NEWSWEEK magazine depicts cracked gearwheels. The national flag of some Common Market country is portrayed on each wheel. Above it is the headline: "The Decline of Europe." The facts and conclusions cited by the weekly sound like a distress signal: "West Europe is stagnating economically and faltering politically. The European economic miracle has died out... One out of every 10 Europeans (in the west of the continent -- S.V.) is out of work. Living standards are dropping. The majority of people are pessimistic..."

The spirit of pessimism has also gripped many of the powers that be. R. Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, admits to feeling fear when he observes the working people's growing impoverishment and despair. "There will be more and more unemployed. Young people will become alienated from our society. I have no idea what should be done."

IMF experts bitterly call the capitalist economy a ship blown off course.

The Right to Work, The Right to Life

The facts of life attest to a considerable deepening of the general crisis of capitalism. The methods which the old society used to maintain the relative stability of development in the postwar period are losing their effectiveness. The hopes of certain Western oracles pinned on the "microelectronic, information revolution" are also in vain. Imperialism is incapable of coping with the social consequences of the scientific and technical revolution. The massive introduction of industrial robots, computers, and information equipment is just increasing the scale of unemployment.

Under these conditions, the class struggle between labor and capital is being sharply exacerbated. This May Day demonstrated the proletariat's increased militancy in different parts of the world. Here is a typical REUTER report from the FRG: "Thousands of people in cities from Munich in the south of the republic to Hamburg in the north listened to speeches with scathing criticism of Chancellor Kohl's economic policy and calls to support the trade union campaign against growing unemployment."

The working class backs up its words with deeds. The citadels of capitalism are being shaken by the rising waves of the strike movement. This is the 3d month that the attention of the British has been riveted on the heroic strike by the country's miners. Thousands-strong police detachments have been thrown into crushing it, but the strikers are displaying fortitude. Workers in other trades are joining them. The apt slogan "We are all miners today" has spread throughout the British Isles.

A distinguishing feature of this May is the indissoluble combination of demonstrations by the people's masses for their social rights with the growing struggle for man's most sacred right -- the right to life. In West Germany popular demonstrations were held under the laconic but capacious slogan: "Work instead of missiles." The reactionary oracles who predicted after the start of the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe that the antimissile movement would peter out have made fools of themselves. May Day graphically demonstrated that the movement is on the upswing.

The question of pooling the efforts of all the world's healthy forces in the struggle to prevent nuclear war is now unusually acute. The desire to unite people of good will was manifested impressively at the international conference held in Moscow -- "Trade Unions in the Struggle for the Working People's Vital Interests and Against the Threat of a New War."

At this crucial period in history, an especially important mission is entrusted to the international communist movement. At K.U. Chernenko's meeting with K. Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, it was pointed out that under the conditions of the nuclear war threat hanging over the world Communists, who have always been active fighters against man's oppression and exploitation of man, are also being brought by life itself to the forefront of the struggle for the preservation of civilization and for man's right to life.

Where Terrorists Ne t

The mythical Pandora probably acted less rashly when she opened the box of misfortunes than the White House did by proclaiming 1 May "Legality Day." The U.S. Administration has drawn critical fire upon itself. Commentators asked themselves this question: Do U.S. Government figures themselves observe legality? They recall many instances when they have broken the laws on corruption, taxation, and so forth. They also cite examples where the U.S. Administration has ignored the Bill of Rights. But most frequently they draw attention to the U.S. Administration's gross flouting of the universally recognized norms of international law.

Just 1 month has elapsed since the adoption of sinister Presidential Directive 138, which outlined the making of "warning strikes" against sovereign states on the pretext of combating terrorism. Since then, a lot of evidence has been amassed to show where state terrorists nest.

The Washington antiwar activist (A. Berd) declared: "If Reagan would really seriously like to suppress terrorism, he should start with the White House and his own administration, for it is clear that state terrorism is part of official U.S. foreign policy."

The United States itself appears in the role of a terrorist in Central America, Senator J. Biden testifies.

The undeclared war against Nicaragua is continuing, involving an entire arsenal of military and subversive means. Former CIA agent J. Stockwell has knowledgeably shown that the spy department is seeking to create an atmosphere of terror in that country in order to prepare the ground for direct U.S. armed intervention. More and more proof is coming to light that the intelligence agency systematically commits brigandage with its own forces. Thus, the CBS TV corporation recently learned that the CIA itself organized and carried out the bombing of a target in the northern part of Nicaragua.

Dirty work is being done with provocative brazenness. The mining of Nicaraguan ports is continuing despite a stormy protest from American senators, from whom this CIA operation was concealed. Another ship was blown up by a mine 2 May.

The list of victims of the American-trained goons in El Salvador is growing. During just 2 spring weeks, according to data from the Catholic Church, 112 people were killed there and several villages were burned down. The obliging puppets have named one of the punitive battalions for Ronald Reagan. A fitting combination... [lyko v stroku]

The Boston GLOBE recently reported that spending on the CIA's secret subversive operations has increased 400 percent during this Presidency. This generously funded activity is yielding a bloody harvest. Who is guilty of the deaths of the peaceful inhabitants of the Angolan city of Huambo, killed in an explosion? The trail leads once again to the CIA, which trains cutthroats from the puppet UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] organization at a special school near the city of Tampa, Florida. It was these who committed the act of terrorism. According to reports from Delhi, CIA instructors train saboteurs in special camps in Pakistan and then infiltrate them across the border into the Indian State of Punjab to carry out subversive work.

It has become known that Washington was the backstage organizer of the breaking off of Britain's relations with Libya. REUTER transparently hints that London's anti-Libyan action began after a "signal" from the U.S. intelligence agency.

Another sensation of the week: The Israeli authorities were forced to admit the existence of a secret terrorist organization which engages in sneaky assassinations of peaceful Arab inhabitants on the occupied lands. The American Zionist Meir Kahane, who used to head the banditlike "Jewish Defense League" in the United States, has openly taken the villains under his wing.

So, the West German weekly DIE GRUENEN sums up, Washington is pursuing a terrorist policy in different parts of the globe. This is terrorism elevated to the rank of state policy, and on a global scale.

The gross U.S. interference in the affairs of sovereign states is eliciting an angry rebuff from the freedom-loving peoples. Their indignant voice resounded in Lisbon at the international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua and for peace in Central America.

UNESCO TO DISCUSS U.S. 'ULTIMATUM-LIKE' DEMANDS

LD091103 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Paris May 9 TASS -- The regular 119th session of the Executive Council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has opened here today. The session will review progress in the implementation of the programmes planned by the organisation for two years, 1984-1985.

The agenda includes questions bearing on the U.S. ultimatum-like demand that UNESCO revise some of the major aspects of its activities.

REAGAN ADDRESSES ON CENTRAL AMERICA SCORED

Address to Nation

LD100918 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Washington May 10 TASS -- President Reagan has come up with a special address to the nation made over the TV, in which he tried to justify the administration's policy aimed at a military intervention and aggression in Central America. According to the U.S. President, the United States believes it to be its lawful right and moral obligation to carry out interventionist operations in that region in order to suppress national liberation movements and support the degraded reactionary regimes.

The President resorted to slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua and accused them of the alleged "expansionist intentions" in the region.

Political analysts believe that the President's address furthered two aims. First, he tried to present in a favourable light the dangerous policy pursued by the administration in Central America which evokes serious concern among the American electorate. According to the latest public opinion polls, the overwhelming majority of Americans reject this policy and believe that it can bring the U.S. into the quagmire of another dirty war like the war in Vietnam.

Second, representatives of the White House openly admit that the television address was another attempt of the President to influence Congressmen in order to make them approve the administration's requests concerning the military assistance in El Salvador and the terroristic gangs of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. As is known, the White House is going to allocate about 200 million dollars to the reactionary regime of El Salvador and over 21 million dollars to Somoza gangs.

Speech at State Department

LD091404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0831 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Washington, 9 May (TASS) -- The United States does not intend to make changes in its aggressive course in relation to Latin and Central America. This was stated unambiguously on Tuesday by President R. Reagan speaking at the 15th annual conference of the conservative organization "Council of America," which is taking place in the State Department.

Reagan used every possible means to try to prove that allegedly one of the main aims of the Latin American policy of his administration is "to safeguard the development of the democratic process and to achieve economic improvement and the betterment of conditions for life" on the South American Continent.

It is indicative in this respect that Reagan is numbering such pro-American repressive dictatorships as those of Honduras and El Salvador among the "democratic" regimes.

Recognizing the very deep economic crisis in Latin America, the President again resorted to bombastic discourse on the need for "cooperation." However, in fact, the U.S. economic policy in respect to its southern neighbors, as has been repeatedly noted in the U.S. press, is distinguished for its egoism, its indulgence in the predatory activities of U.S. monopolies in the region.

Addressing the conference delegates later, George Shultz called for a further buildup of military aid to regimes that suit the United States and for an increase in the U.S. military presence, primarily in Central America and the Caribbean basin.

In his address, Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, again confirmed Washington's intention to expand support for Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary groups, with the aim of overthrowing the Sandinist government. At the same time, he justified the banditlike activities of the CIA in mining the ports of a sovereign country, saying that such actions are "part of economic, political, and other forms of pressure aimed at forcing Nicaragua to alter its conduct."

SOLDATOV STUDIES REAGAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM091035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov report under the rubric "Preelection America": "Pinning Hopes on Short Memories"]

[Text] New York -- The election battles among the Democrats contending for the Presidency, which are often dramatic, are for the time being overshadowing the election campaign of President R. Reagan, who is seeking reelection. This campaign is taking place on a wide scale. The head of state regularly delivers speeches of an electioneering nature, gives interviews, tours the country, and invites to the White House influential people who want to be photographed with the President.

The Republicans are also holding their primary elections, at which, as is known, Reagan has no rivals. The lack of competitors is helping the Republicans' candidate greatly. While the Democrats are "tearing each other to pieces," R. Reagan is conducting his election campaign without hindrance, seeking to present himself and his policy in a favorable light and the Democrats in a poor light. As a means of exerting psychological pressure on the contenders and the public, the White House, with the help of right-wing journalists, is spreading rumors that R. Reagan's victory in November is predetermined and the Democrats are fussing to no avail.

In reality, as many facts indicate, the President and his entourage are not feeling very confident. Public opinion polls show that the voters do not prefer Reagan to Hart. But Reagan has for some months had a slight advantage over Mondale.

R. Reagan conducted his last election campaign under the slogan "Let's make America great again." Criticizing the stagnation in the country's economic life and the thrift measures imposed by J. Carter's administration, the Republican candidate promised voters that he would reduce inflation, eliminate the state budget deficit, cut taxes, and increase military appropriations on the basis of rapid economic growth. All this was to ensure "long-term prosperity." And although many observers are inclined to think that the present state of affairs in the American economy is "working for Reagan," the reality turned out to bear little resemblance to the picture painted by the President. The reduction in inflation was achieved not through an economic upsurge, but at the cost of a sharp reduction in output. Now that the economy has gathered speed, inflation is increasing again. American economists predict that inflation could reach 7-8 percent next year.

The republican candidate promised to substantially reduce unemployment. But whole areas of the country are still afflicted by it.

The President does not remind people of his promise to balance the federal budget in 1984. In the draft budget submitted by the administration for the next fiscal year, the deficit approaches the $200 billion mark. Its size could be even more striking unless military spending is reduced. But that spending remains truly unprecedented.

The administration's economic policy, the tremendous increase in the Pentagon's budget, and the major cut in expenditure on social needs have led to a fall in living standards for a considerable proportion of the country's population. According to official figures, during the years of the Republicans' rule the number of poor people in the United States has increased by more than 3 million. The real wages of the main bulk of the workers have fallen.

The strategists behind the election campaign of the head of the present U.S. Administration realize that you have to be careful with baggage like that. For instance, you should not repeat the question R. Reagan asked the Americans in 1980: "Are you living better now than 4 years ago?" Nonetheless the President's entourage and he himself are basing the campaign on promises of the rosy future supposedly awaiting Americans if R. Reagan is elected President for the next term.

R. Reagan's slogan for these elections is "The society of good opportunities." Without a shadow of embarrassment, he states: "We had a plan to save the state in 1980, and that plan has justified itself. Now the time has come to take the next step, so that we can be sure that the progress we have achieved will continue not only until the next election, but throughout the life of the next generation."

But what will this "next step" actually consist of? When the President was asked in an interview what he will do to reduce the deficit, he replied: "I am not prepared to discuss now such things as what we are going to do during a second term."

Some administration spokesmen speak more bluntly on this score. When a similar question was put to D. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, he replied that Americans will have to "swallow a bitter pill." The opinion is widespread that in the event of an election victory the Republican administration will cut spending on social needs by a further sum of several tens of billions of dollars, and will greatly increase taxes.

As during the last election campaign, Reagan actively seeks the support of right-wing circles and conservative organizations, which make up his political base. In order to show his supporters that he remembers his former promises, that he "has not changed," Reagan proposed an amendment to the Constitution making school prayers legal and promised to combat abortion and other manifestations of "liberalism." These slogans were at the same time the signal for the right-wingers to step up the campaign to reelect Reagan. However, the President's activeness had an undesirable result for the White House: It emerged that though he shows off his religiousness, Reagan does not go to church.

As part, in effect, of his election campaign, the U.S. President keeps arranging various political shows of pure publicity nature, which do not contribute any positive elements to the development of the international situation. This applies above all to Vice President Bush's recent visit to Geneva with a draft convention on banning chemical weapons, which turned out, on inspection, to be the same old demagogic barrier preventing the irrevocable outlawing of chemical weapons. Reagan's visit to China was also to a significant degree designed for election publicity purposes. In a word, the show Reagan's election campaign has become goes on.

In setting forth his foreign policy program, the head of state clearly tries to keep to the minimum. The President speaks of his desire to develop relations with the Soviet Union, a country which only recently he was calling the "focus of evil," and to seek a reduction in nuclear weapon stockpiles. These words were not and are not backed up by deeds. While the peace-loving tirades are spoken, the flywheel of the American war machine continues to spin at full speed, and the Pentagon plans to continue installing new American missiles in Western Europe.

After the recent exposures of the CIA's terrorist activity in Nicaragua and the direct participation of the U.S. special services in mining Nicaraguan ports and setting fire to oil stores, the Reagan administration's Central American policy has been subjected to serious criticism. The President tries to lessen the damage done by the revelations by referring to the "Soviet threat" and the need to "resist it."

The striking contradictions in Reagan's speeches are not accidents resulting from mere haste or sloppy formulations. Ronald Reagan has long been known as a politician of many faces. Ideologist of the right, fierce anticommunist, champion of totally unlimited freedom for the activity of big business, in the attempt to disguise his true position he can address the public in the persona of a politician holding moderate views. He used these tactics successfully during the last presidential election. Coming up against serious criticism of his views on war and peace, the then Republican candidate changed direction, promising to seek nuclear arms reduction. By means of this clever political step R. Reagan misled many voters, not to mention the fact that he knocked a sharp weapon out of the hands of J. Carter, who was warning of his opponent's militarist tendencies.

So too in the course of the present campaign, on encountering a serious antinuclear movement in the United States and opponents who come out in favor of a freeze on nuclear arsenals and against foreign policy adventurism, the White House chief resorts to maneuvers. At the same time he embarks on every possible measure to rally the right-wing circles -- his political base.

Reagan is counting above all on the zeal of the right wing, and at the same time on the apathy of the main bulk of voters and on the Americans' short memories.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON INTELLIGENCE RIDICULED

PM081229 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov "Rejoinder": "Hymn to the Keyhole"]

[Text] It is improper and shameful to peek through keyholes. It is unethical, tactless, ignoble, and the imagination can suggest a good dozen more negatives that could be appropriate. Peeking through the keyhole, just like eavesdropping or surveillance, is branded as a bad habit, and every civilized person is taught from childhood to shun it.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, however, considers such a categorical definition incomplete and even naive. In a recent interview with CNN-TV, the Pentagon boss delivered a proper hymn to the keyhold, demonstrating enviable frankness and directness. He delivered the following laconic and unambiguous declaration: "It is vitally import-important for us to know what is happening in different parts of the world for the sake of our own security and our national defense. We engage in intelligence-gathering operations everywhere in the world. We will continue these operations, since without them it is impossible to guarantee the security and defense of the United States."

As you can see, everything is very simple. Everything depends on the viewpoint and the scope. If ordinary detective work is linked with vital interests and is, furthermore, elevated to the status of global strategic task, it is no longer shameful but becomes highly patriotic and deserving all praise. To put it briefly: Long live the keyhole that safeguards U.S. security!

In principle, C. Weinberger's statement is so disarmingly eloquent that it could be boldly published under the rubric "Current Quotations" without any comment. But the brilliant form of his exposition, and primarily the idea of allowing any base action to be presented as something noble and lofty, automatically gives rise to a flood of parallels and associations.

If, for example, a criminal blows up a safe and runs away with its contents, this is described as an impertinent robbery and is subject to criminal punishment. But if some major corporation, on the pretext of aid and business cooperation, demolishes the economy of developing countries and extorts fabulous profits by fleecing its partners, this is appraised in a completely different way. Terms such as "life-giving entreprenurial spirit," "humane mission," and others of a similar ilk are bandied about. If a bunch of gangsters carries out a raid in broad daylight, that is impudent robbery and nothing else. But if armed aggression is launched against a sovereign state, this is somehow presented as a "defense measure," evidence of struggle for democratic order," and so on and so forth.

It would be possible to continue ad infinitum. Western-style "principledness" and "morality" make it possible to present everything black as white. We have spied and will continue to spy; we have robbed and will continue to rob; we have flouted and will continue to flout -- this is, essentially, how we should interpret the U.S. secretary's declaration. But let us give him the credit he is due -- he at least spoke the truth about Washington's policy.

U.S., SOVIET SCIENTISTS MEET IN WASHINGTON

LD091649 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Washington May 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksander Lyutiy reports:

Soviet and American scientists held a joint conference here on problems of international security and arms control. Taking part were a delegation of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for the Prevention of a Nuclear War Menace and representatives of the authoritative federation of U.S. scientists.

The conference participants focussed on the issue of preventing extension of the arms race to outer space. On this point, the participants heard reports of the influential union of concerned scientists of the USA, the bureau of technological assessments of U.S. Congress as well as of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for the prevention of the Nuclear War Menace.

It was pointed out unanimously that the Reagan administration's plans to develop an ABM system with space-based elements area a provocative step fraught with perilous consequences and bound to undermine the security of the United States itself. At the same time the conference participants praised the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at preventing a militarization of outer space.

As Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in an interview with the TASS correspondent, the discussions between Soviet and American scientists passed in a very constructive atmosphere and were highly useful.

We, he said, arrived at a common firm conviction that the Reagan administration's programme for developing space weapons is extremely destrabilizing, unreasonable, and costly.

It is undermining the efforts in the field of arms control. Among other things, such an important and reasonable agreement as the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting ABM systems is being placed in jeopardy.

The talks with the American colleagues were very serious, the head of the Soviet delegation, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yevgeniy Velikhov told the TASS correspondent. At the conference, he said, there was not a single supporter of Washington's plans to extend the arms race into outer space. The U.S. scientists expressed their extreme disquiet over the programme to develop an ABM system and anti-satellite weapons. In their opinion, the Soviet representative said, these projects, if implemented, will sharply whip up the arms race, undermine the 1972 treaty, and will do enormous damage to the security of the USA, the USSR and the whole world.

CANADIAN MINISTER CITED ON SOVIET TIES

PM080907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Strengthening Contacts"]

[Text] Ottawa, 4 May -- D. Johnston, Canadian minister of state for economic development and minister of state for science and technology, has come out in favor of developing all-around ties with the Soviet Union with the aim of strengthening universal peace.

Speaking in Kingston (Ontario Province), he stated: "We must actively seek to restore the broken contacts with the Soviet Union and do everything to develop ties in the sphere of trade, science, culture, and sport." The wider our contacts with the USSR, the greater the extent to which we will be able to promote the creation of a climate of confidence between us, Johnston stressed.

This prominent political figure in the country is seeking election as leader of Canada's ruling Liberal Party.

CHINA

POSTPONEMENT OF ARKHIPOV VISIT TO PRC CONFIRMED

Delayed 'For Some Time'

LD091430 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS -- Under a mutual agreement of the sides, the visit to China of the First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov scheduled for the second decade of May [as received] has been postponed for some time.

'Chilly' Relations Not Reason

LD092005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 9 (TANJUG) -- It has been officially announced here that the visit to Beijing of First Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov "has been postponed for a time...by mutual agreement".

Arkhipov was to leave for Beijing this evening, Wednesday.

Since Arkhipov would have been the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit Beijing in the past twenty years, Moscow sources do not link the postponement of the visit with the cooling of the anyway chilly political relations between the two neighboring socialist countries.

U.S., PRC SIGN AGREEMENTS DESPITE DIFFERENCES

LD100858 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Washington May 10 TASS -- Talks ended here between U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge and Chinese External Economic Relations and Foreign Trade Minister Chen Muhua. The sides signed agreements on cooperation in communications, electronics and metallurgy. These agreements, Baldridge stressed, are to open the Chinese market wider to U.S. companies.

However, the talks indicated that serious differences between the United States and China in trade and economic relations persisted. Addressing a press conference in Washington, the Chinese trade minister voiced displeasure with the "restrictions and obstacles" raised by the U.S. side to imports from China and to new technology transfers and credits to Beijing.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TOKYO VISIT

PM091658 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] April 30 saw the return to Moscow of CPSU representatives CPSU Central Committee member P.N. Fedoseyev, CPSU Central Committee International Department Deputy Chief I.I. Kovalenko, and CPSU Central Committee International Department senior official Yu.D. Kuznetsov, who had gone to Tokyo at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan.

'QUITE A FEW' PROBLEMS LEFT AS BUSH LEAVES JAPAN

LD100702 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovin reports:

U.S. Vice-President George Bush today ended his visit to Japan. He failed to achieve any alleviation of acute economic differences between the two countries. The Vice-President stressed in his statement before flying from Tokyo to New Delhi that despite all the efforts there remained quite a few unresolved problems between the United States and Japan. According to press reports, during the talks the Nakasone cabinet flatly refused effectively to commit itself to reducing customs tariffs, opening the domestic capital market to U.S. banks and liberalizing conditions for foreign capital investment in the country, for which Washington is pressing. Tokyo virtually disregarded open threats made by Bush, who said that protectionist measures could be taken against the Far Eastern rival of the United States in order to cut back the United States' huge deficit in trade with Japan, which, according to the Vice-President, may reach 26 billion dollars this year.

BRIEFS

CINEMATOGRAPHY COOPERATION WITH DPRK -- A working plan for cooperation in the field of cinematography between the USSR Goskino and the DPRK Ministry of Culture and Art for 1984 has been signed in Pyongyang. The documents envisages film festivals in both countries, film shows and exchanges of delegations of creative workers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 9 May 84 LD]

DRA AUTHORITIES DENY CHEMICAL WEAPONS CHARGES

PM080846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report: "Broadcasting Falsehoods"]

[Text] Kabul, 4 May -- Western mass media hostile toward Revolutionary Afghanistan continue to excel in slanderous interpretations of events in the country. One of the current propaganda claims -- inspired, moreover, by official Washington -- consists of fabrications to the effect that Soviet-made poisonous chemicals are being used in the DRA.

The completely unfounded nature of these fabrications has been authoritatively affirmed by UN medical experts who scrupulously investigated "contaminated" soil samples from Afghanistan supplied by scientists, doctors, and foreign journalists who went there and visited the sites where chemical weapons were allegedly used.

At a press conference here, Afghan authorities provided irrefutable evidence that the falsehood is the CIA's doing.

The slanderous fabrications are being used to distract the international public's attention from the real criminals -- the basmachi gangs that kill the peaceful population, plunder, and burn schools, hospitals, and mosques on Afghan soil. Western press representatives, by spreading such fabrications, are thereby conniving with internal and external counterrevolution and playing into the hands of imperialist circles that have unleashed an undeclared war against the Afghan people.

'DYNAMIC' SOVIET NOVEL ON AFGHAN WAR REVIEWED

PM090755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Akram Sharipov book review under the rubric "Among the Books": "The Road From Pol-e Charkhi"]

[Text] ...The special confinement cell [kamera osobogo rezhima] in Pol-e Charkhi prison near Kabul is the place where four "state criminals" meet: Kabul University Professor Najmuddin Zaray, Badakhshan Mulla Habibullah Juma, Afghan Air Force Major Muhammad Nur, and People's Militia staffer Kim Selikhov. ["The Undeclared War" (Neobyavlennaya Voyna). Moscow, Soviet Writers Publishing House, 1983].

The novel is dedicated to the revolutionaries and the defenders of the people's democratic revolution accomplished in Afghanistan on 27 April 1978 (7 Safar 1357 by the Muslim calendar). It took only 10 hours to overthrow Muhammad Dawud's regime, but the future held months and years of fierce struggle against domestic counterrevolution and foreign imperialist aggression. The economy's backwardness, religious fanaticism, and internal party differences all served to complicate and -- during the time of H. Amin's rule -- to almost reverse the march of the revolution on Afghan soil. These were the crucial times in which the novel's heroes joined the ranks of "state criminals."

The professor and the major are to die from the bullets of Amin's murderers. Saleh and Habibullah are to survive to be liberated and to meet a few months later beyond the borders of their long-suffering country -- no, not as emigres but as its loyal sons, risking their lives in enemy camps to frustrate the plans of the counterrevolutionaries and their patrons.

In December 1979, the April Revolution entered a new stage, which infuriated even further the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan. Numerous mercenary camps and reactionary organization centers, guiding and arming the counterrevolution, emerged close to its borders. Saleh is to succeed in penetrating the leading committee of one of them -- Shamshir-e Islami (The Sword of Islam) ....The young republic's intelligence agent has an opportunity to act against the traitors to the motherland and the well-organized espionage and subversion machine of the CIA.

The paths trodden by the novel's heroes are not easy. Jamilah Riza, the girl Saleh loves and a participant in the April Revolution, gives up but finds the inner strength to rejoin the struggle and become his loyal assistant Gulpachah, blindly taking vengeance for the beloved people....

The author successfully depicts two of the Soviet internationalist soldiers -- Army interpreter Andrey Rapokhin and Doctor Lieutenant Andrey Petrov, who dies saving an Afghan boy wounded by bandits.

The novel's subject is dynamic, it deals with topical and responsible matters, and it presents details of everyday life and its characters accurately and in an interesting fashion. It is hard to put the book down before turning over its last page.

KAPITSA TALKS WITH SRV OFFICIAL VISITING MOSCOW

PM080814 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talk at USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] A talk was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 4 May between M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Vo Dong Giang, SRV minister, who was making a stopover in Moscow. There was a discussion of certain international problems of mutual interest and questions of bilateral relations.

CHINA'S ARMED ACTIONS AGAINST VIETNAM CRITICIZED

Committee Raps 'Provocations'

OW091855 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace has expressed dissatisfaction over Chinese troops' armed provocations against Vietnam. A statement issued by the committee says that peaceful Vietnamese residents are the victims who suffer the catastrophe of the hostility. The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace demands an immediate end to the armed provocations against Vietnam and respect for the Vietnamese people's inalienable right to live and work in peace.

Youth Bodies Hit 'Aggression'

PM081225 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 84 p 3

["All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and USSR Youth Organizations Committee Statement"]

[Text] It was with indignation that Komsomol members and young Soviet men and women received the news of China's news acts of armed provocation on the SRV border. The casualties among the civilian population and the substantial material damage caused by shelling and the Chinese troops' operations are evidence that Beijing has not abandoned its gross political and military pressure on Socialist Vietnam aimed at destabilizing the situation in that sovereign country and imposing on it a "line of conduct" convenient to China.

The Chinese Armed Forces' invasion of Vietnamese territory confirms once more the Beijing leadership's hegemonist aspirations and its disregard for the destiny of the peoples of Southeast Asia and the destiny of socialism, peace, and stability in Asia.

The Lenin Komsomol and all Soviet young people resolutely denounce Beijing's new act of aggression, express their militant, fraternal solidarity with the people and younger generation of the SRV, and demand an end to the aggression and the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Chinese troops from the territory of independent Vietnam.

Young Soviet men and women, who have already repeatedly proved their devotion to fraternal friendship with their Vietnamese contemporaries, are prepared to continue to render all-around aid and support to young Vietnamese people in socialist building and in the defense of their motherland.

AUCCTU Denounces 'Gross Acts'

PM081207 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 May 84 p 1

["AUCCTU Statement"]

[Text] Soviet people learned with anger and indignation of the gross acts of armed provocation which the Chinese side has perpetrated in recent days against the SRV.

Chinese troops subjected numerous regions of the SRV's northern provinces to massive shelling and seized a number of points on Vietnamese territory. The armed actions resulted in substantial material damage, apartment blocks and public buildings were destroyed, and there are dead and wounded among the civilian Vietnamese population. China is intensifying its reconnaissance flights along the SRV border and bringing up new military formations to the border.

China's dangerous new acts of provocation are a component of its policy aimed at weakening the SRV and stepping up tension in Southeast Asia. It is evidently no accident that Beijing's aggravation of the tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border has coincided with Reagan's visit to the PRC. China's actions run counter to the treasured aspirations of the peoples of the region regarding its transformation into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness.

On behalf of the 134 million members of Soviet trade unions, the AUCCTU resolutely denounces the Chinese side's illegal criminal actions against sovereign, Socialist Vietnam, demands their immediate cessation, and expresses the certainty that the heroic Vietnamese people and their Armed Forces will reliably defend their motherland's independence.

The AUCCTU

Mongolia Raps 'Flagrant' Moves

PM091536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Hindering Normalization"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 May -- China's acts of armed provocation against Socialist Vietnam and its flagrant infringement of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity are arousing profound indignation and protest, stresses a statement published here today by the Mongolian Committee of Support for the Struggle of the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

The fact that Beijing is committing these hostile actions during a period of activation of the Pol Pot gangs' subversive attacks against the PRK is noteworthy, the document points out. These actions, which are directly linked, are nothing more than an attempt to pressure Vietnam, hinder the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, and obstruct the strengthening of confidence, mutual understanding, and cooperation among the Southeast Asian countries.

The Mongolian people, the statement says, resolutely condemn the hostile actions of the imperialist and hegemonist forces against the SRV and the PRK and demand their immediate cessation and respect for the sovereignty of Socialist Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina.

Ulaanbaatar, 8 May -- A commentary in the newspaper UNEN today notes that China's hostile actions against the SRV are hindering normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam, whose people have won the respect of all people of good will for their heroism in the struggle for national independence, the newspaper writes, is pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy aimed at safeguarding security in the region. They have put forward and continue to put forward constructive proposals and initiatives aimed at settling Vietnamese-Chinese relations by means of equitable talks.

VIETNAMESE MILITARY PRESENCE IN PRK JUSTIFIED

PM072006 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 17, Apr 84 p 31

[Vladimir Godyna reply to reader's letter under the rubric "Taking Up A Point"]

[Text] In his interview to NEW TIMES in August last year Hor Nam Hong, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the Soviet Union, said that Kampuchea was confident of its strength. I am convinced that Heng Samrin would remain at the head of the P.R.K. even if the Vietnamese troops were withdrawn. For the Kampucheans know by now what the present government means for them and have not forgotten what the Pol Pot regime was like.

Ly Ou Song, refugee from Pol Pot genocide, Huy, Belgium.

First of all I want to thank you for your letter, for I highly value the opinion of one who has first-hand, not hearsay knowledge of the tragedy into which Kampuchea was plunged by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

Like yourself, I believe that what the ambassador said about Kampuchea being confident of its strength was fully justified. His statement is borne out by the present-day realities, the tangible successes of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the irreversible changes that have taken place in its economic, social and political life. This has surely been brought home even to the sceptics by the gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers over the past two years. And the withdrawal is to be continued this year, provided, of course, that the situation on the frontier with Thailand permits of this.

You, however, seem to think that the entire contingent of Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea should be withdrawn at once on the assumption that this can easily be done inasmuch as the millions of Kampucheans do not support Pol Pot.

Let us take a closer look at the pros and cons the Kampuchean and Vietnamese Governments have to take into consideration. If I understand you correctly, you feel the Vietnamese volunteers are no longer needed since life in Kampuchea has returned to normal, its defence capability has grown immeasurably, and the population unanimously supports the government they have themselves elected.

All that is so. But as the saying goes, an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. If all the Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea were to return home today, the Pol Pot crowd would surely try to stage a comeback. All the more so since they have on both sides of the Pacific backers who are arming and inciting them against the People's Republic. Should that happen all the popular forces of Kampuchea would of course rise to fight the intervention. But is war anything for the Kampucheans to look forward to? Was it not enough that over three million Kampucheans died during the years the Pol Pot coterie lorded it over the country?

Needless to say, the truth does not always assert itself at once. Often enough misinformation blinds even those who would want to see things as they are. Because of this, unfortunately, difficulties and misunderstandings arise.

For instance, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is denied its seat in the United Nations. And at times we even hear of demonstrations of "protest" outside the country organized by either the misguided or by its enemies. "Better a peaceful demonstration than armed confrontation," Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach aptly commented. Nevertheless, the main tendency is the growth of Kampuchea's prestige in the world. The other day it was recognized by three more countries -- Benin, the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands, and Guinea-Bissau.

As you doubtless know, the Western press talks a great deal about the need to "persuade Vietnam to withdraw its military contingent" from Kampuchea. Vietnam need not be persuaded to do this; as it is, it wants to bring the volunteers back home, but not before the Kampcuhean people's revolutionary gains are safe and there is no longer any danger of the Pol Pot regime being restored. And it has given ample proof of the sincerity of its intentions: there have already been several partial withdrawals of volunteers. Those who close their eyes to this are merely demonstrating their unwillingness to reckon with the realities and are not helping to improve the situation.

Internationalism and workers' solidarity have always been a thorn in the side of reaction. When in the thirties Soviet volunteers joined the international brigades in Spain to render assistance to the Republic, Hitler thundered at a Nazi rally in Nuremberg that he would not allow Spain "to be conquered by the Soviet Union." And when in the early fifties Chinese volunteers came to the assistance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order jointly to repulse the aggression mounted by South Korea, the United States and its satellites, bourgeois propaganda accused the Chinese internationalists of all the moral sins. In our time that propaganda is vilifying the Vietnamese volunteers who are in Kampuchea by agreement between the two governments.

People's Kampuchea and its friends are not particularly worried by the slanderous allegations of its enemies. But what Kampuchea and Vietnam cannot ignore is the real danger presented by the Khmer reactionaries entrenched in the territory of neighbouring Thailand, or, to be more exact, by external imperialist and expansionst forces whose tools the Pol Pot followers and the other Khmer reactionaries are. Unable to conduct massive military operations, they are waging their undeclared war on communication lines in the border districts, staging ambushes and destroying bridges and roads.

Surely you will agree that this cannot be tolerated. All the more so since the leaders of the Khmer reactionaries and their inspirers are bent on restoring the old order in Kampuchea. Ex-Prince Sihanouk declared recently that "this can only be done by military means." "I believe," he added, "that we need more victories on the battlefield than on the international arena."

As for whatever disputed issues there may be in Southeast Asia between the ASEAN states and the three Indo-China countries, these must be settled not on the battlefield but at the negotiating table, through diplomatic channels. But since so far not everyone realizes this, as is evident from the brigand attacks on Kampuchean territory by the Khmer counterrevolutionaries with the connivance of Thailand and from the bellicose statements of Sihanouk, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and its Vietnamese ally have to keep their powder dry, hoping that it may not be needed, that political reason and common sense will prevail.

WORLD REACTION TO SOVIET-POLISH TALKS REPORTED

PM091239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS 7 May roundup entitled "For an Improvement of the International Situation"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The results of the Soviet-Polish talks and the speeches exchanged between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, remain at the focus of attention of the foreign press. Noting with satisfaction the firm belief expressed in Moscow that real opportunities for a marked improvement in the international situation exist, the mass media of various countries point out that the necessary basis for this is provided by the broad package of proposals put forward by the Soviet Union together with the other socialist states. The world public perceives the signing of the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland for the Period Through 2000" as new evidence of the strength of fraternal relations between socialist community countries.

"We Will Cherish the Friendship Between Our Countries and Peoples As a Great Asset," "To the Glory of Polish-Soviet Brotherhood in Arms," "Fraternity Between the Peoples of Poland and the USSR Is the Source of Our Strength and Faith in a Peaceful Future" -- these are examples of headlines under which Polish newspapers published materials on Comrade W. Jaruzelski's working visit to the USSR. "The signing of the 'Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland for the Period Through 2000' is an expression of confidence in the strength of Polish-Soviet relations, the Polish TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

This document is graphic and convincing evidence of the qualitatively new nature of international realtions brought about by socialism. The realization of the ideas laid down in the program will make it possible to utilize the production and intellectual potential created in our countries more effectively and to mutual advantage, to advance in concert toward new heights of progress, and to reveal socialism's creative potential in greater depth."

"A vivid new page has been added to the rich history of Polish-Soviet relations," RZECZPOSPOLITA notes. "The talks in Moscow will indubitably contribute to further dynamic Polish-Soviet cooperation in the political, ideological, economic, and other spheres. Poland and the USSR have clearly indicated that they will contribute to the constant strengthening and development of cooperation between themselves and to the consolidation of the socialist community. Strengthening this community's might and cohesion means acting in favor of peace, in favor of socialism. The Soviet Union, Poland, and the other socialist countries regard preventing a new war and curbing the arms race as their historical mission. The Polish poeple highly value the broad program for the normalization of the international situation, outlined in K.U. Chernenko's speeches. We note in particular the topicality of the proposal to introduce specific norms in the relations between nuclear powers, norms based on the most important tasks of strengthening world peace."

The strength and reliability of the fraternal relations which exist among the socialist community countries were once again clearly demonstrated during the difficult time when the United States and other NATO countries embarked on a course of direct intervention in Poland's internal affairs by means of political subversion and economic blackmail, the Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO writes. U.S. imperialism, ready to flout generally accepted norms of international relations for the sake of its egoistic objectives, was fittingly rebuffed.

The Soviet-Polish summit meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of complete unanimity, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) stresses. Both sides satisfactorily underscored the stable and dynamic development of relations between the CPSU and the PZPR. Both countries' leaders noted that the main source of tension in the world is the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, and primarily the United States, which, while professing its "desire for peace," "for dialogue", is in fact gambling on force and on achieving military superiority. There is no need to persuade the socialist countries of the usefulness and need for dialogue. But it must be real dialogue -- businesslike, constructive, and full of real substance.

The Vietnamese NHAN DAN notes that during the Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow, the need was stressed to eliminate existing seats of tension in various parts of the world and to prevent the emergence of new ones, while the principled line of both socialist states aimed at settling international disputes through peaceful political means was reaffirmed. The USSR and Poland resolutely denounced all manifestations of interference by imperialism and its accomplices in the affairs of countries of the Near East, Southeast Asia, Central America, and the Caribbean, as well as independent African states. This peace-loving policy is supported by all the world's peoples.

"The leaders of the two fraternal socialist states," the French L'HUMANITE writes, "denounced the plan for deploying new U.S. missiles in Europe being implemented by the United States and NATO, the plan which represents an attempt to disrupt the strategic parity existing in the world. However -- and this was especially emphasized in Moscow -- the current dangerous course of events must not be regarded as irreversible. A constructive East-West dialogue is necessary and possible."

POLISH OFFICIAL HAILS FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

PM061950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by S. Wronski, chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Main Board and member of the Polish State Council: "On the Foundation of Friendship"]

[Text] Warsaw, May -- The worst is now behind us, but the most difficult is still ahead of us -- that is how Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, described the current situation in Poland in a few words in his address to the Polish National Conference of Delegates to the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress.

This assessment reflects the party aktiv's position and the opinion of most Poles after analyzing the results of the events of the last few years. People in our republic are well aware of the meaning of those words.

Behind us is the threat of total economic collapse and civil war in the country. The reactionary forces hostile to socialism have been defeated. On 13 December 1981, the soldiers of People's Poland's Army placed a barrier in the path of the counterrevolution and defended the motherland.

Ahead of us is the most difficult period of labor and effort. It was necessary to halt the disintegration of the economy, end the decline in production and national income, resolutely rebuff the antisocialist forces of dismantlement, subversion, demagogy and anarchy, and introduce economic reform based on the principles of self-management. It was necessary for the party to launch a consistent struggle against social evil and for social justice, socialist democracy, and socialist trade unions, to consolidate its ties with the working class, and to restore the broken trust.

The first pleasing results were achieved on the economic front. National income rose in 1983 for the first time in the last 4 years. The newly created trade unions grew stronger. This is one of the most important positive phenomena in the period in question. The main weakness of the working class party -- its passivity -- is being gradually eliminated. Anarchy has been overcome. However, we still have not managed to liquidate speculation. Great efforts -- over a long period of time -- are also required by other tasks.

It was noted at the PZPR Polish National Conference that it had not been possible to avoid blunders and mistakes in the solution of some problems. The conference concluded that more could have been done for socialist renewal in this period if there had been greater consistency in work at all levels of state power and in the party itself.

The intrigues of imperialist circles headed by Reagan's administration in the United States did, of course, hinder us greatly and are still a hinderance. These circles cannot accept the failure of the counterrevolutionary endeavors in Poland. The subversive foreign radio stations have launched a major propaganda campaign under the false slogan of "Freedom and democracy." Economic sanctions were imposed on Poland and all kinds of aid, prizes, gifts, bonuses, and stipends were given to its enemies. And after the frontal attack on socialism misfired, they switched to the tactic of the so-called long-term march maneuver, whose essence was outlined by that "well known specialist" on Polish questions in America, Z. Brzezinski. Last October, speaking about the plans of the enemies of socialism to J. Nowak, former director of RFE, which broadcasts to Poland, he declared: "The goal is liberation, the strategy is erosion." And he went on: "The only possible strategy is erosion, softening, transformation of the ruling group, ...infiltration of the regime."

It must be said that Brzezinski forumulates his views on the situation in Poland from personal contacts with people who occupied leading positions in politics, science, culture, the press, and the Catholic Church in Poland, and not just in Poland. Of course, "even a wise man stumbles." Life has already thumbed its nose at Brzezinski and his ilk on many occasions. Nevertheless, the enemies must not be underestimated. Especially in a period of class sturggle on the domestic and international scale and at a time when the forces of imperialism are still quite considerable.

What are the tasks facing us now? In order to completely overcome the crisis phenomena in the country, we must halt inflation, ensure economic equilibrium, make full use of production capacities, raise industrial output and national income to their 1979 levels, and then surpass them. The solution of these economic tasks will be helped, as Wojciech Jaruzelski noted when addressing the Polish National Delegate Conference, by: the party's link with the working masses; the strengthening of the nature of its workers; the consolidation of the socialist state; the socialist economic reforms; the line of broad national accord based on the principles of socialist development; an ideological offensive and the socialist education of young people; progress in science, education, and culture; the strengthening of Poland's ties with the socialist community countries; and the deepening of friendship with the Soviet Union. Only by following this course can we ensure that we will get onto the straight path leading to the building of socialism in all spheres of Poland's socioeconomic system.

This was precisely the goal set in the PZPR declaration adopted at the Polish national conference and entitled "What We are Fighting For, Where We Are Heading." The draft long-term program will be submitted for general discussion within the party and will be presented to its 10th congress.

Noting the importance of all the above-mentioned conditions for the implementation of the long-term program and their interdependence, I would like to speak in more detail of what the community of socialist countries means to us.

The assistance given by the fraternal countries, and primarily by the USSR, has played a vast role in overcoming the massive internal difficulties and obstacles created for us from outside.

It is no accident that the enemy tried with special fury to shake Polish-Soviet relations in particular. He used all kinds of ammunition from the arsenal of anti-Sovietism, starting with the hackneyed method of concocting lies and fabrications and ending with yet another revival of nationalist emotions and feelings of enmity rooted in the 19th century. Blinded by their class hatred of socialism, its enemies were unwilling to recognize a single positive case of aid to Poland from the USSR. They went even further and accused the USSR of all the calamities and failures that have befallen Poland in the past and at present.

The PZPR resolutely rejected these fabrications and defended our fraternal ties. General Jaruzelski, addressing the Polish Sejm last July, noted: "The close, inviolable, and mutually advantageous alliance with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries has been, is, and will be the foundation of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic."

The PZPR's firm position has breathed new strength into the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR]. The participants in the TPPR National Congress held last December boldly spoke of a truth which has been tested and confirmed by history: that the mighty and friendly Soviet Union is needed by independent Poland, while a strong, friendly, and independent Poland is needed by the Soviet Union, and that there can be no socialist renewal in Poland without the simultaneous strengthening of cooperation and friendship between Poland and the USSR.

Answering those who deny our achievements in socialist building, the congress declared again: "Poland has never been more Polish than today in terms of its national substance, its location in historically and primordially Polish lands, its national identity, and the trends of its cultural development. We as a nation can be proud of the fact that we have not appropriated anything that has never been Polish, nor have we given away anything that has been Polish from the very beginning of history. Credit for this is due solely to socialism and the Polish-Soviet alliance."

In making this declaration, the society's activists cited numerous examples: the struggle for independent existence and social liberation; the rich traditions of joint revolutionary actions; V.I. Lenin's immortal heritage in the struggle for international proletarian solidarity and equality between nations; the lives and blood sacrificed in the struggle against fascist Germany; the rebuilding of the devastated country; the guarantee of the inviolability of its borders, sovereignty, and security; the April 1945 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded by the USSR and Poland; and the multifaceted fraternal assistance, including the assistance given in overcoming the present crisis -- these are only the main landmarks in Polish-Soviet friendship. Today they still serve as reliable guidelines in the struggle against the enemies of socialism.

Yes, there have been potholes along the path of Polish-Soviet friendship, as on any historical path. Away from this path, however, there would have been just a wilderness which would have been highly dangerous for the Polish people. It is impossible to exaggerate, for example, the significance of the help given to us by the USSR since the fall of 1980 in the form of low-interest credits and additional goods deliveries. Had it not been for this, many enterprises in the light, machine-building, and processing industries would have ground to a halt and their collectives would have been condemned to unemployment. Thus, the Polish people have repeatedly been able to see for themselves who their true friends are.

We members of the TPPR, which now unites about 2.5 million members, often use such facts in our propaganda work. "Who is undermining the Polish-Soviet alliance and why" -- this, for example, is the subject of a rather popular talk given by TPPR lecturers at open meetings. Soviet song competitions, theater festivals, and celebrations of memorable dates in the fraternal country's life have now become traditional.

We intend to expand and improve our work. We are obliged to do this by the 1982 PZPR Central Committee Politburo resolution on the strengthening of Polish-Soviet friendship and the stepping up of its influence on public awareness. Guided by the party directives, we elected a TPPR National Council, which furthers the joint actions of all political, public, and also state links of the ideological front. A university of knowledge of Polish-Soviet relations and the fraternal people's life is in operation. The Wspolpraca (Cooperation) Publishing House, which has been specially set up to serve the TPPR's needs, publishes propaganda literature, including a periodical bulletin on economic cooperation between Poland and the USSR. We have the Przyjazn (Friendship) Journalists' Club, and will soon open the TPPR tourist agency, which will deal with organizing trips to the USSR.

Our cooperation with the fraternal organization -- the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society -- is strengthening. The cooperation agreement concluded for 1984 envisages numerous meetings between Polish and Soviet citizens, performances by creative artistic collectives, and bilateral links between industrial enterprises, higher educational establishments, public organizations, cities, and oblasts and voivodships.

OLENICHEV ASSESSES POLISH-SOVIET ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD071458 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] A long-term program for Soviet-Polish cooperation in the economy, science, and technology has been published. The program was signed in Moscow during a visit by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski. Our commentary has been prepared by Viktor Olenichev and this is what he writes:

It is a program directly related to economic problems. It outlines the spheres of Soviet-Polish cooperation until the year 2000. At the same time, the document is of great political significance. Action on the program will allow the two countries to use their production and intellectual potentials more effectively and to mutual benefit and to jointly move towards new landmarks of progress. All this serves the principal goal in the socialist nations, that of improving the well-being of the people.

When the Soviet Union and Poland were drawing up the program they used the experience of cooperation already gained. The experience shows that the key to solving many problems is in combining efforts. This is essential in the present situation when socialist countries are standing up to the attempts of imperialist quarters to use trade and economic levers for subversive political ends. It is Poland that has become a taget for political subversion and economic blackmail by the United States and its close NATO allies. Washington has again displayed arrogance, chauvinism, and disregard for other nations. In this difficult time, the Soviet Union helps Poland to withstand and support its economy. Wojciech Jaruzelski has said that the Polish people will always remember the understanding and trust and the material backing and political support they received from the Soviet Union.

International problems figured prominently during the Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow. The two sides unanimously assessed the causes of the present dangerous situation in the world. The chief source of tension is U.S. policy. Washington is staking on armed supremacy. By having begun to position new missiles in Western Europe, the American Administration has created an additional strategic threat to the socialist nations and disrupted the talks on nuclear arms limitation. If the talks are to be resumed it is essential to restore the situation that existed before the appearance of new American missiles in Europe.

This point was noted by the participants in the meeting in Moscow. They said, however, that the dangerous course of events can be reversed. Real opportunities for improving the situation are opened up by the proposals of the socialist countries. These proposals make it possible to remove the nuclear threat endangering humanity. It was stated in Moscow that they have remained in force. So the Soviet-Polish talks confirmed the two countries' principled policy of settling international disputes by peaceful political means. The whole socialist community follows such a policy.

TRUD ATTACKS REUTER 'LIE' ABOUT WARSAW MARCH

PM061859 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 May 84 p 3

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Vasilkov under the rubric: "Look Out: Subversion!": "'Canard' to Order"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 May -- The May Day holiday was celebrated in all Polish cities with colorful, crowded demonstrations and meetings. The procession through the streets of Warsaw lasted over 5 hours. Labor veterans and representatives of the younger generation walked alongside each other. Many came with their entire families -- with small children. A festive real May Day atmosphere reigned.

But this did not please everyone. The flood of humanity had not yet abated on the Warsaw streets when a REUTER dispatch flew to London: "Witnesses of the demonstration in the Polish capital state that the festivities lasted over 2 hours, but the direct television transmission went on long after the demonstration had ended."

Of course, some people were annoyed that the calls which had been flying over the airwaves for many days via Western radio stations urging counter-demonstrations and the organization of disturbances among the ranks of the May Day demonstrations had failed to produce the desired result. But what was the objective of the representatives of the well-known news agency in disseminating a "canard" throughout the world which any person who was on the streets of Warsaw on May Day could expose? After all, at least .25 million people were there!

This question was put to REUTER correspondent Donald Forbes at the Polish Government's press office. As the REUTER report had accused Polish television of playing with the facts, its correspondents were authorized to attend the meeting. At first, Forbes did not deny that he had reported what was, to put it mildly, an untruth. But he was very nervous, and demanded that the cameras be removed. Then he thought up a "life-saving" maneuver: he said that he was working on instructions from London and that from the moment his report was published, REUTER as a whole, not its Warsaw correspondent, was responsible for it.

Millions of television viewers did not in fact hear the British news agency's correspondent give an intelligible explanation of how such flagrant lies had been born, but they formed the same impression: the initiative to present a "sensation" originated in London.

A simple calculation: The falsification was published by many of the world's newspapers and broadcast by television and radio stations of all continents. This created a distorted impression of Polish reality among millions of people. As is well known from practice, no one in the world is publishing the recantation which the agency was obliged to issue.

Indeed, it is to be supposed that REUTER will not prove to be alone in fabricating lampoons of May Day 1984 in Poland.

The morals of Western journalists are well known: they present their masters with the information the latter pay for, and the bourgeois propaganda centers pay up only for "corroboration" of the instability of the situation in Poland, despite the obvious fact that the overwhelming majority of the Polish people are expressing themselves in favor of tranquil labor for the benefit of the socialist motherland. This was confirmed once more by the festivities on the day of the working people's international solidarity.

WARSAW CEREMONY MARKS VICTORY OVER FASCISM

LD092213 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today in the Polish capital a laying of wreaths took place at the grave of the unknown soldier on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. Taking part in the ceremony were Wojciech Jaruzelski and other party and state leaders, as well as representatives of public organizations.

TEXT OF LIBERATION DAY GREETINGS TO GDR REPORTED

PM090820 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

On the 39th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitlerite fascism, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people send you, the SED Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers, and all the GDR citizens fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations.

The historic victory over fascism lives on in mankind's memory as an event which profoundly affected the entire course of postwar developments in Europe and throughout the world. It led to a fundamental change in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of peace and socialism and created the preconditions for revolutionary transformations in the life of many peoples. The deliverance from the Nazi plague also opened the road of social progress for the German working people. In accordance with their will, an anti-fascist, socialist state was set up in eastern Germany which has become an important factor of peace and security in the center of Europe.

Imperialist, aggressive, revanchist forces persistently sought to deflect the GDR from the socialist path and to prevent the establishment of its independence and sovereignty. All these attempts were thwarted through the staunchness and selfless labor of the GDR's people rallied around the SED, and the joint efforts of all the fraternal socialist countries which, from the very beginning of the GDR's existence, gave it internationalist assistance and support.

The remarkable achievements the GDR has attained in building a new society and developing its economy, science, technology, culture, and the social sphere once again provide convincing proof of the socialist system's great vitality and testify to the fact that working people become true masters of their country only in conditions of socialism, which guarantees them a fitting way of life and confidence in the future.

Soviet people highly value the fact that for more than a third of a century now, our countries have been linked through relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation. These relations, whose core is formed by the unity between the CPSU and the SED, are marked by profound mutual understanding, sincere interest in each other's successes, and effective solidarity on all fundamental questions.

Together with the other fraternal states, the Soviet Union and the GDR are actively contributing to the deepening of the process of socialist economic integration and all-around strengthening of the Warsaw Pact Organization, and are doing all they can to normalize the international situation and to deliver mankind from the threat of a nuclear war created by the militarist policy of the United States and its NATO allies.

The further development of close ties with the GDR and the all-around strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community will continue to be a focus of attention for our country's party and state leadership.

This year, the GDR people are celebrating Liberation Day in an atmosphere of high political and labor activity brought about by the preparations for the 35th anniversary of their republic. We hope that you, dear comrades, and all the GDR's working people will mark this glorious jubilee with great new achievements in socialist building.

Long live the indestructible fraternal alliance between the USSR and the GDR!

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

USTINOV SENDS GREETINGS TO GDR'S HOFFMANN

PM091457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR Minister of National Defense:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I heartily congratulate you and all troops of the GDR National People's Army on the 39th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

As a result of the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism, the German people saw the bright prospect of putting an end to the policy of revanchism and aggression and building a new, genuinely democratic society free from oppression and exploitation. The working people of the GDR and its Armed Forces under the leadership of their tried and tested vanguard, the SED, and in close alliance with the peoples and armies of the Warsaw Pact states, have achieved considerable results in building a socialist society and ensuring its armed defense.

On this important day I wish you and the entire personnel of the GDR National People's Army further successes in their military labor for the good of the security of the republic and the entire socialist community.

With communist greetings, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

GDR ENVOY HOSTS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

PM091321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Celebrating an Anniversary"]

[Text] On 7 May, GDR Ambassador to the Soviet Union E. Winkelmann arranged a reception celebrating the 39th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

The reception was attended by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces; Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General P.G. Lushchev, commander of the Moscow Military District; other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; Great Patriotic War veterans, participants in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism; and members of the capital's public.

The guests also included ambassadors and the army, navy, and air force attaches of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA CITES HUSAK LIBERATION DAY ORDER IN CSSR

PM091524 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Our Hearts Forever"]

[Text] Prague, 8 May -- The Czechoslovak people's contemporary history is indissolubly linked with the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War, it stresses in the order issued here on 7 May by CSSR President G. Husak on the 39th anniversary of the completion of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. The memory of the Soviet servicemen who died for Czechoslovakia's freedom will remain in our hearts forever. Indestructible Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, born in the fire of war against the fascists, has determined the CSSR's foreign policy direction forever and is a reliable guarantee of the socialist state's independence, security, and further development.

The results of almost 40 years of postwar development in Czechoslovakia have shown the correctness of our chosen socialist path, which fully meets the Czechoslovak people's aspirations.

We cannot allow the military-strategic equilibrium that has been achieved in the world to be upset nor a blow to be struck against the security of the socialist states' peoples. The enforced defensive measures taken by the USSR and its allies are aimed at this. The CSSR will continue to strengthen its bonds of alliance with the Warsaw Pact states. The Czechoslovak Peoples Army is tirelessly stepping up its combat readiness. United with the Warsaw Pact states' armed forces, it is always ready to do its patriotic and internationalist duty in defense of socialism and peace, and order stresses.

RUDE PRAVO EDITOR CITED ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD062121 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 May 84

[Excerpts] The question of the struggle for peace, of the need to counteract the aggressive ambitions of imperialism, has taken an important place at the meeting of representatives of the democratic press that has ended in Moscow. This is what was stated in a conversation with our correspondent by a participant at this meeting, Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the newspaper RUDE PRAVO.

[Begin Horeni recording in Russian] According to media reports, the U.S. Army has already deployed 27 nuclear missiles of the Pershing II type and over 40 cruise missiles in Western Europe. In the interests of guaranteeing the security of our country and defending the entire socialist community, as the basis of Czech-Soviet cooperation in the field of defense, [words indistinct] adequate measures of defense. They have nothing in common with a threat of force. They are adopted only on such a scale as is necessary for confronting the NATO countries. There is no other way.

We are witnesses to claims that the military-political interests of Czechoslovakia are totally different from the military-political interests of the USSR. [Passage indistinct] The question sounded literally thus: In what way can the deployment of new, i.e. Soviet, missiles guarantee your security if it is known that Czechoslovakia will become a target for Western missiles? But this peculiar concern conceals within itself an insidious intention: to drive a wedge between Czechoslovakia and the USSR and to suggest to us some different understanding of defense interests for Czechoslovakia and for the USSR; to sell us the idea that preparing an attack on one socialist country does not allegedly constitute a threat to another socialist country. We are not going to trade either in principles of the common international responsibility for the fate of socialism or in other interests. And as Comrade Chernenko pointed out in his 29 April speech, so long as there exists military and political tension, so long as the missile-nuclear threat from the United States and NATO states is present, one has to keep one's gunpowder dry and always be vigilant. [end recording]

GENSCHER'S U.S. TALKS ON MILITARY ISSUES VIEWED

DW090709 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 8 May 84

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Foreign Minister Genscher's Official Talks in Washington"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen,

On Tuesday, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher wound up his two-day visit to Washington. His official political talks with his American counterpart, George Shultz, and Genscher's half-hour meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the White House once again confirm the following: Bonn is toeing the line and perfectly subordinating itself to the Reagan administration's policy of confrontation. This became particularly clear with the treatment of the two principal issues during Genscher's two-day visit to Washington: East-West relations, including arms control, and the planned U.S. deployment of weapons in outer space.

According to press reports, Foreign Minister Genscher and Shultz agreed that the West must make known to the East its will for arms control and long-term cooperation in all fields. However, this idea was completely devalued when it was made known that the United States would not return to the negotiations on a reduction of intermediate-range weapons in Europe and or to the disarmament talks at any price.

Following Genscher's talks with Shultz and Reagan, it was said in Washington that Genscher's assessment of the issue was in conformity with that of Shultz and Reagan. This means that Genscher demonstrated a readiness to support the U.S. missile policy -- the missile policy jeopardizing the FRG's existence -- despite the fact that it is well-known everywhere that NATO's so-called counterarmament with Pershing and cruise missiles in reality consists of NATO's advance armament aimed at supporting the U.S. strategy that a limited nuclear war can be waged in Europe, and won.

Although the Soviet Union had gone a long way in its readiness to accept concessions during the Geneva negotiations, it did not succeed in warding off the stationing of American intermediate-range missiles in West Europe. This was primarily attributable to the fact that it is the deployment of the aforementioned missiles, which serve to threaten the Soviet Union, and not an agreement with the Soviet Union in which the Reagan administration and the FRG Government were and are interested.

These facts and numerous statements by Reagan administration advisers clearly show that the United States and its helpers in West Europe are the ones responsible for the failure of the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range weapons.

This is why the key to deescalating the current arms race lies solely in removing the U.S. first-strike intermediate-range weapons deployed in the FRG, Britain, and Italy. However, this is vehemently opposed by Washington and Bonn, as was demonstrated by Genscher's two-day visit to Washington.

Foreign Minister Genscher described his exchange of views with Reagan and Shultz as a very comprehensive conversation. This assessment not only refers to the aforementioned issues, but to the planned U.S. space weapons as well. In this connection, Genscher welcomed the U.S. intention to inform and consult the Europeans within NATO as early as the research stage. He pointed out that in this stage, the U.S. plans for outer space weapons must be included in the arms-control policy. The following may be observed in this connection: The United States has been working on the so-called "star wars" weapon since 1958.

If Foreign Minister Genscher is now thrilled at Washington's intention to inform Bonn of U.S. planning for outer-space weapons then it shows that Bonn agrees with the U.S. plans. What Genscher termed arms-control policy is nothing but the striving for arms-control policy [ruestungssteuerungspolitik] in the field of space weapons. This means that in addition to the existing arms race, Washington and Bonn are now also striving for an arms race in outer space, including an arms race in the field of weapons directed against counterweapons [gegen-gegenwaffen]. This is underscored by the fact that Washington rejected the Soviet Union's proposal providing for a treaty banning armament in space.

Bonn justifies its enslavement to the United States by pointing out that NATO forms the basis of the FRG's policy. However, shouldn't it proceed from the premise that the basis of FRG policy must be the nation and its people and not NATO?

BONN'S SUPPORT OF FRG REVANCHIST GROUPS SCORED

DW091952 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 8 May 84

[Sergey Sosnovskiy TASS dispatch from Bonn]

[Text] The democratic public of the FRG are watching with concern the growing activities of those people who adhere to the past -- the representatives of the revanchist circles who openly call for the revival of the greater German reich within the borders of 1937 and who impudently raise territorial claims on neighboring countries.

There are more than 2.5 million members in the expellees' association, the parent organization of the West German revanchists. This association utilizes a strong propaganda apparatus -- 360 newspapers with a total circulation of 1.5 million. The revanchists have their own lobby in the Bundestag consisting of 41 deputies, who all became deputies in last year's election by running on the conservative parties' lists -- those of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU].

Revanchist quarters in the FRG naturally welcome the increasing part played by the expellees' association in parliament. This was openly stated by the association's deputy chairman, Wolner, who expressed the hope that the demands raised by the revanchists will also be taken into account in the federal government's activities.

Unfortunately, his hopes appear to have come true. This is reflected in the regular meetings held by government representatives, including the federal chancellor, with the leaders of the revanchist groups, in the compliments showered on the latter by representatives of the federal government, and in the government's intention to publish an official geographical map of the FRG in which the West German state is shown within its 1937 borders.

The supporters of the West German revanchists in the Kohl cabinet, Minister of Inner-German Relations Windelen and Interior Minister Zimmermann, complied with the revanchists's long-standing demand by publishing a so-called document on the crimes committed against Germans, which is basically aimed at revising the history of World War II and justifying the cruel Nazi crimes. It is not the Nazis but the Russians, Poles, and Czechs whom the authors of this lampoon seek to blame for the crimes -- the very people who lost millions of their sons and daughters as a result of the fascist troops' insidious onslaught. It is the others who are guilty.

This is the lie permeating the seven volumes of the document, which was published with the approval of the Bonn ministers. Such a policy has nothing in common with the policy of peace and good neighborliness.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRG VISIT

PM081436 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, left Moscow for the FRG 6 May at the invitation of the German Communist Party Board.

NAZI CRIMINAL'S LINKS WITH U.S. SECRET SERVICE NOTED

LD100857 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Bonn, May 10 TASS -- The West German Federal Intelligence Service was in touch with the Nazi criminal Klaus Barbie, "the Butcher of Lyons," to the point of this extradition by the Bolivian Government to France in February 1983, Dieter Guett, deputy editor-in-chief of the magazine "STERN," said at a press conference in Hamburg yesterday. He stressed, in particular, that a thorough enquiry into the post-war "adventures" of the Nazi criminal in Bolivia showed that he was not merely the onwer of the "Transmaritima Bolivians" company but an employee of Western secret services.

The press conference was given on the occasion of the beginning of the publication by the influential magazine STERN of a series of articles about contacts between "the Butcher of Lyons," who is now under investigation in France, and the secret services of the United States and West Germany. In particular, STERN points out that the former SS man Barbie, who lived in Bolivia under the alias of Claus Altmann, freely visited West Germany. His last visit took place in November 1981, when Barbie-Altmann, heavily involved in the efforts to suppress the Bolivian democratic movement, recruited in West Germany mercenaries for pro-fascist groups which operated under his supervision in Bolivia.

IZVESTIYA NOTES BRITISH-LIBYAN RECRIMINATIONS

PM081220 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "After the Breaking Off of Relations"]

[Text] News agencies report from London that British police have searched the premises of the Libyan People's Bureau in Britain. It is well known that the bureau's personnel departed for Tripoli last Friday following Britain's breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The British authorities announced that firearms and several magazines of ammunition were discovered as a result of the search together with other material evidence confirming the British version of the 17 April incident in London. It was announced immediately afterward that the British Government had introduced new tough measures to control the entry of Libyans into Britain.

Speaking at a Tripoli press conference, Libyan revolution leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared that the weapons and spent shells discovered by the police during the search of the Libyan People's Bureau in the British capital had been taken inside by the police themselves. He leveled sharp criticism at Britain's position toward Libya.

According to reports coming from Washington, the U.S. Administration is continuing to fan an anti-Libyan campaign. Secretary of State Shultz declared that the United States is hoping that its West European allies will take firm measures toward Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. In other words, the White House is counting on Libya's diplomatic and economic isolation.

Meanwhile, the Italian consul in Tripoli, who is representing British interests there, has been interviewed by a BBC correspondent. He announced that Italian diplomats were present during the inspection of the British Embassy in Libya carried out by the Libyan authorities. According to a REUTER report citing Libya's JANA, the search brought to light 5 pistols, ammunition for them, and 20 containers of what could be nerve gas.

NORWEGIAN OFFICER CITED ON NORWAY'S NUCLEAR ROLE

PM081236 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS dispatch: "Sinister Plans"]

[Text] Helsinki, 3 May -- The Finnish press is giving great play to the NATO plans, which have been made public, to subject Finland to nuclear bombardment under certain circumstances. All the papers carry the statement by Einar Edvardson, former Norwegian Army officer, that during staff exercises held 3 years ago in Bodo, the Norwegian military "inflicted" a hypothetical nuclear strike on Finnish territory.

Speaking in Norway, Major E. Edvardson reported that during these exercises, in accordance with mendacious NATO conceptions of the "Soviet threat," the situation of an "attack on Norway via Finland's northern territory" was played through. The nuclear weapons for inflicting a strike on Finland were "supplied" to Norway by the U.S. Air Force.

This eloquent testimony reaffirms that Norway is assigned a special place in the aggressive plans of Washington and NATO on Europe's northern flank. According to Norwegian press reports, the country's government has concluded a secret agreement with the United States by which U.S. warplanes based on aircraft carriers are permitted to land at Norwegian airfields in a so-called "crisis situation" and in the event of the emergence of armed conflict. This agreement is one of a whole series of documents of this kind signed between the United States and Norway in the military sphere. Judging by E. Edvardsen's pronouncements, the United States is ready to deploy nuclear weapons on Norwegian territory.

The exercises described by the Norwegian officer were overtly provocative in nature vis-a-vis the countries neighboring Norway.

PORTUGAL SUBJUGATING SOVEREIGNTY TO NATO DEMANDS

LD081228 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Speaking at a news conference in Lisbon on the occasion of Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's visit to Portugal, Prime Minister Mario Soares said that Portugal supports the decision to deploy new missiles in Europe. Here is a commentary by our observer Yuriy Konstantinov:

As is known, the coalition government not only proclaimed Portugal's absolute loyalty to the pledges undertaken with Washington and NATO, but also came out in favor of a greater contribution by Lisbon to the so-called defense of the West. At the same time, in Sao Bento, the ruling circles' willingness to honor all the commitments stemming from the country's participation in the Atlantic community and its military organization is continually stressed.

It is rather significant that while in the parliaments of some West European countries heated debates were being held on the Reagan administration's intention to impose Pershing and cruise missiles on the Europeans, the official circles in Lisbon should have hastily declared that the new U.S. missiles were Washington's best contribution to the strengthening of NATO.

Some time ago, in a gesture of thanks to the Reagan administration and NATO, the Democratic Alliance mentioned the possibility, in principle, of having medium-range nuclear weapons also deployed in Portuguese territory, and this despite the fact that Portugal had not even been mentioned in this connection at NATO headquarters.

The present coalition government says, through its secretary of state, that should it be necessary, it would be prepared to allow deployment of U.S. Euromissiles in Portuguese territory. Thus, Lisbon once again showed its Atlantic solidarity, thus earning the praise of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who visited the Portuguese capital.

Under pressure from Washington and NATO, the present government is making successive concessions. It has expressed its willingness to agree to the U.S. wish to deploy units of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Beja airbase; the modernization of the Pentagon base in Lajes is underway -- the commander of the NATO Armed Forces in the Atlantic, Admiral Macdonald, has openly stated that the Azores will become a NATO staging point in the Atlantic; the Portuguese Government has allowed Washington to build a satellite- and aircraft-tracking station in Monchiques for the Pentagon; agreement has been reached on the technical maintenance of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean in the Lisnave and Setenave ship yards; similar facilities will be provided in Alverca to aircraft of the U.S. Marine air wing; and finally, visits to Lisbon harbor by U.S. missile-carrying submarines are becoming more and more frequent.

In an interview granted to the DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, the same Admiral Macdonald came out in favor of turning Lisbon harbor in the Tagus estuary into a permanent anchorage for the Atlantic fleet. All signs reveal that official circles in Lisbon are following the exessively war-like Atlantic circles.

Meanwhile, the policy of subordinating the country to the militarist interests of imperialism endangers Portugal's national sovereignty and runs counter to the interests of the country's security. This is stated by the Portuguese who take part in the peace marches and the "No to Nuclear Weapons in Portugal" movement, Yuriy Konstantinov writes in his commentary entitled "In the Grip of the Militarist Policies of the United States and NATO."

TIKHONOV, GROMYKO GREET SPANSIH KING ON ARRIVAL

LD101204 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 10 TASS -- King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain today arrived in Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

At the airport, the guests were greeted by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov; first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and his wife; First Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasiliy Kuznetsov; Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev; and other officials.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ CONCLUDES VISIT TO DENMARK

LD082325 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Copenhagen, May 8 TASS -- Felipe Gonzalez, chairman of the Spanish Government, on an official visit here, speaking at a news conference here today expressed concern over the situation in Central America and stressed the need to support the efforts by the Contadora Group to find a peaceful settlement of conflicts in that region.

During the visit, Gonzalez met with Denmark's Prime Minister Poul Schluter, members of the Danish Parliament and representatives of several political parties. During the meeting they discussed topical international problems, above all, East-West relations in the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation, problems of nuclear disarmament in Europe, the situation in Central America, Spain's entry into the Common Market, and issues of bilateral relations.

Felipe Gonzalez, on completing his visit to Denmark, left for Helsinki today.

SPAIN CP EDITORS REVIEW PARTY ACTIVITIES, POLICIES

LD081706 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2130 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] The political editors of the Communist Party-Spain papers (NUEVO RUMBO) and (AVANTE) are in the USSR on a visit. Jose Manuel Pravia and Juan Tafalla, respectively, took part in the meeting of representatives of the democratic press invited to the festivities for Press Day in Moscow. We have asked the Spanish journalists to answer several questions:

[Unidentified correspondent] The first question: How does the Communist Party see the current world political situation?

[Unidentified respondent] Well, the Communist Party views the current international political situation with great concern because of the growing escalation of tension that the Reagan administration is imposing on international relations: the aggressive nature of imperialism in different places in the world, especially in some of the hotspots in Central America and Lebanon; the support of imperialism for fascist governments and puppets; and therefore an anticommunist and antidemocratic struggle by all the imperialist forces plotting that anticommunist and antidemocratic campaign, which particularly causes us concern in the Communist Party in Spain.

[Correspondent] How does the Communist Party participate in the antiwar movement in Spain?

[Respondent] In Spain, our party supports all the unitary initiatives of the left and the workers in favor of Spain's withdrawal from NATO and the dismantling of the U.S. bases, and supports the possibility of activity, a position, against the installation of missiles in Europe. In particular, our party calls for a referendum to force Spain to withdraw from NATO and supports the forthcoming marches on 3 June to Madrid from various parts of Spain.

[Correspondent] Could you focus somewhat on the most recent events in the antiwar movement in Spain?

[Respondent] Yes, with pleasure. For some years there have been important anti-imperialist and anti-NATO demonstrations in Spain for peace, mass assemblies of thousands and tens of thousands of people. Every year -- and this year we have already held four -- they hold marches on Torrejon de Ardoz, which is a U.S. base 15 km outside Madrid. These demonstrations rely on the massive participation of Madrid residents, who, making great efforts and showing their concern for the problem of dismantling the U.S. bases, walk 15 km to the base in Torrejon de Ardoz. At the same time, every year in Madrid, in a large demonstration for peace and disarmament, tens of thousands of people assemble -- there were calculated to be some 150,000 people last year. This year it is scheduled for 3 June, and we are convinced that it will be a success. Our party -- despite the short period of time it has been in existence; our congress met this January -- will actively participate and exercise an important influence. Even the bourgeois press has found it necessary to (?comment) on this in its front pages, which goes to show the importance of our participation.

A very significant fact about the struggle for peace in Spain is that the forces of the left and the unions in particular are linking all the problems related to unemployment and the economic crisis with disarmament and the anti-NATO struggle in such a way that peace and unemployment are two sides of the same coin. Therefore, we link the struggle for peace and the struggle against unemployment, for full employment.

[Correspondent] According to your party, what danger does the installation of U.S. missiles in Europe entail?

[Respondent] In the first place, it represents the presenting of the [word indistinct] capacity of imperialism, an acceptance in practice of the idea of a limited nuclear war in the European theater. Therefore, it represents the necessary breaking off of the peace negotiations in Geneva. At this time, our party is evaluating, with hope, the fact that important doubts have begun appearing about the imperialist strategy in leading circles of European countries. We believe that the firm attitude of the USSR in leaving the Geneva negotiations reveals the fallacy of Reagan's pacifist demagogy and that the strategy of trying to humble the USSR is useless for achieving world peace. We realize that we have to continue the struggle against the deployment of Euromissiles. Despite the fact that our country is not in a deployment zone, we support the struggles of the Greenham Common women and of the Italian fighters against the Comiso base.

[Correspondent] A final question: How does your party view the USSR's peace initiatives, the Soviet commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons?

[Respondent] With complete identification because we understand that the struggle for peace and disarmament ought to be on equal conditions in regard to the various military treaties and the various negotiating countries -- that is to say, they ought to negotiate on equal terms. We agree with the dissolution of the military blocs provided that the resolution has a simultaneous effect. Of course, we believe that Reagan's proposals on the reduction of both nuclear and conventional arms in Europe on a unilateral basis by the USSR is in no way acceptable.

We are convinced that the efforts being made by the USSR and the community of socialist countries will benefit the workers throughout the world, the struggle for socialism and, from the revolutionary point of view, the liberation movement of the countries, the peoples of the so-called Third World, and the struggle by the workers for their emancipation. We fully identify with that policy, which we adopt as our own, and which we view as an important element in the struggle for peace in the world (?arena).

DOLGIKH, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ATHENS FOR TALKS

LD092024 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Athens, May 9 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Vladimir Dolgikh, has arrived here today to participate in the work of the first congress of the ruling party "The Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). At the airport, the delegation was met by member of the PASOK's Executive Bureau, the Greek Minister of Public Works Apostolos-Afanasios Tsokhatzopoulos, and other officials. The ambassador of the Soviet Union in the Hellenic Republic, Vladimir Kaborshkin, was among the welcoming party.

Upon arrival, the head of the CPSU delegation made the following statement at the aiport:

"First of all, I would like to convey the best of wishes to the people of Greece. It is with great interest that we arrived in Greece -- a country which not only has a very rich historical past that has influenced the development of European civilization, but which at present plays an important role in the life of the Balkans, the eastern Mediterranean, and far beyond these limits.

And it is not difficult to understand this. The fact is that it is a country with which we have been bound by traditional friendship for many centuries. The progressive people of Russia have always supported the Hellenic people's struggle of national liberation against the Ottoman Empire. As is known, immediately in the wake of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Government renounced all the privileges obtained by Czarism in Greece. In the years of the Second World War, the peoples of both the Soviet Union and Greece fought against the common enemy -- fascism. Between our countries there are no contentious issues that could obstruct the development of very good relations.

In the present alarming international situation that has developed as a result of the aggressive policy of the militarist circles of the USA, there has arisen an imperative need to halt the build-up of weapons of mass annihilation, to achieve a radical change for a betterment of international relations, to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. We think that not only the states possessing nuclear weapons but also all other states -- be they big or small -- can and must contribute to resolving this key issue.

It ought to be pointed out that there has been a positive change in the Soviet-Greek relations in recent years. We treasure the friendly relations with Greece. We believe that the highest forum of Greek socialists will give due attention to the problems of protecting peace in the Balkans and Europe, and preventing a thermonuclear war, because this meets the interests of the Greek people as well as the interests of other peoples of the planet."

KIPRIANOU RENEWS COMMITMENT TO CYPRUS' INTEGRITY

PM041129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan dispatch: "Cyprus Must Be United"]

[Text] Athens -- Talks between Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou and Cypriot President S. Kiprianou have ended here. Questions connected with the development of events on the island provided the central theme of the talks.

As is well known, the proclamation by the Turkish Cypriot leadership of a so-called "independent state" in the north of the island, which has been under foreign military occupation for 10 years now, has considerably aggravated the situation on Cyprus. The separatist action threatened the UN efforts aimed at renewing serious talks between the Greek and Turkish communities and at achieving a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem. In a statement to the press, Cypriot President S. Kiprianou stressed that his government cannot accept the present situation on the island and intends to do everything possible to preserve Cyprus' sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity.

A delay in the settlement or the maintenance of the abnormal situation increases the danger of the partition of Cyprus, political observers in Athens and Nicosia note. This is also the aim of covert efforts by the enemies of a sovereign and independent Syprus. Reports are filtering to the press of broadening military cooperation between the United States and the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," and of the construction on its territory of airfields and other military installations. The NATO powers' provocative policy toward Cyprus is causing indignation and protest among the democratic public of Cyprus and other states in the region.

IMPRISONMENT OF BULGARIAN IN ROME SCORED

LD081718 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 8 TASS -- The Soviet Lawyers Association made a statement, in which it is said:

One year-and-a-half ago Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov, who committed no crime, was put into a Rome prison. He is known to have been arrested under an absolutely false charge on the part of a criminal, who was sentenced by courts of the two countries to death and a life prison term, and such testimony cannot be accepted in court.

The cause of our serious concern is, the document points out, inhuman attitude of judicial authorities to Sergey Antonov who was kept under house arrest and has now been again put into a prison cell, though Italian laws provide for mercy for a sick prisoner. It is well known that democratic civil norms of a majority of civilized countries set the time of preliminary investigation to reasonable limits. In the case of Sergey Antonov, such limits have long been exceeded. Proceeding from the principles of legality, justice, and humanism, inherent in the legal profession, we call upon the lawyers of all countries, including Italy, to raise their voice in defence of the honest man.

GUNT OFFICIALS CITED ON FRENCH ROLE IN CHAD

Goukouni Adviser

PM090932 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 May 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Military Presence Being Built Up"]

[Text] Paris, 7 May -- By the end of May the size of the French interventionist corps in Chad will reach 4,000. AFP reports that a further 500 paratroopers will be transferred from Toulon to Ndjamena in the near future.

French National Defense Minister C. Hernu has stated in an interview given to the weekly LE JOURNAL DU DIMANCHES that the French troops in Chad include "subunits excellently trained for warfare." Personnel have been selected for dispatch to Chad, he said, "in light of their special training." Despite the obvious facts, the minister claimed that the French soldiers and officers are fulfilling a "peace mission" in Chad and that their presence there is the "best means of resolving the Chad problem." C. Hernu justified the senseless deaths of French servicemen by high-flown references to "France's duty" to the pro-Western Habre regime and advanced the hackneyed thesis about an imaginary "threat to Chad's sovereignty from Libya" as some kind of "justification" for the intervention. He flatly refused to give a timetable for a French troop withdrawal from Chad.

The Chad Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) is ready to hold talks with the Habre regime provided that they serve the search for a peaceful resolution of the problem, (Adum Yakub), special adviser to the GUNT chairman, has stated here. Such a meeting, he said, must take place under the OAU's auspices.

(Adum Yakub) sharply criticized the Ndjamena regime's attempts to delay a settlement in Chad on farfetched pretexts and called on France to pressure Habre and force him to sit down at the negotiating table. The GUNT, he emphasized, is committed to the cause of national reconciliation. However, if its peace efforts are thwarted, it will be forced to continue the armed struggle. The Transitional Government, the special adviser pointed out, does not recognize the partition of the country by the French invasion forces along the so-called "red line."

Opposition Defense Minister

LD081832 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tripoli May 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov reports:

Imperialist circles, especially those of the USA and France, are making plans for a large-scale aggression against the people of Chad, Isaak Oumar, minister of defence of the Transitional National Unity Government, said in a TASS interview.

Habre's puppet regime, he said, has practically no battleworthy army. It keeps in power Ndjamena only by relying on foreign troops. Although according to Paris' official figures there are three thousand French officers and men in Chad, their real numerical strength exceeds 5,000. France also deliberately gives understated figures about its losses. Paris keeps troops also in other countries lying near Chad. These forces as well as special units stationed in the south of France have a common command and may be transferred to Chad at any moment.

Tens of American military "advisers" are to be found in the armed formations and security service of the Ndjamena regime, said the defence minister.

Staking on the Habre clique, the United States is giving it massive military and financial aid. To carry through its aggressive designs in respect of Chad Washington prompted Zaire to send there a big troop contingent. The U.S. bases in neighbouring Sudan, specifically in Sannar, Garb el-Fasher and near Port Sudan, pose a direct threat to Chad.

The underlying reasons for American interference are apparent, said Isaak Oumar. The White House wants to make the territory of our country a staging ground for its expansionist plans in Africa. U.S. actions in Chad are part of joint American-Israeli strategy under which central Africa is regarded as a "second frontline" in the Middle East conflict.

The transitional government, the minister stressed, is ready for a peaceful settlement of the crisis by political means. Continuation of the civil war would only play into the hands of imperialist circles which are using this war as an excuse for armed intervention in our affairs. The aims of imperialism remain unchanged: to hold back the development of the young states and to impose its domination on them by establishing and maintaining seats of tension.

The way to ending the fratricidal conflict, Isaak Oumar said, lies with the convocation of a conference on national reconciliation under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity. Such a conference should decide in the first place the question of withdrawal of imperialist troops from Chad. Habre may attend this conference only as a representative of one of the warring sides and not as "head of state" which he is not.

The minister recalled that earlier such a conference, which was to take place in Addis Ababa, was blocked through the fault of Habre and the USA and France standing behind him.

EL SALVADOR ELECTIONS 'HELD AT PISTOL POINT'

LD081957 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Washington May 8 TASS -- The "presidential elections" farce has been held in El Salvador at pistol point. The elections were "won" by leader of the Christian Democratic Party Duarte who earlier, too, loyally served his American masters, specifically in the post of the head of the junta in 1980-82. For tactical considerations he looked in Washington's eyes more preferable than another "contender" -- the outright fascist D'Aubuisson whom even the former U.S. Ambassador in El Salvador White described as "a pathological killer".

As to democracy, as was noted by a commentator of the American CBS television company, it by no means prevailed in El Salvador. Democracy has always been a big problem in that country where power is traditionally propped up by the force of arms. As is noted by news analysts, the "elections" spectacle, which has nothing to do with the expression of the will of the Salvadorean people, was needed for Washington to justify the further build-up of its interference into El Salvador's internal affairs. In the opinion of the NBC television company, the Washington administration counts that while talking profusely of "democracy" in El Salvador, it would be easier for it to "sell" in Congress its policy which gives rise to growing criticism of the American public.

As is reported by the press, the White House intends to more resolutely press upon Congress for it to earmark additional military aid to Salvadorean puppets -- 61,700,000 dollars this fiscal year and 132 million dollars next year. The money is planned to be used for escalation of repressions against Salvadorean people.

U.S. ENVOY ACCUSED OF INTERFERING IN ELECTIONS

LD052056 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The United States ambassador to El Salvador, Thomas Pickering, has been accused of interfering in the presidential run-off election there. Here are some details:

The charge came from Senator Jesse Helms on Thursday. The run-off election pits Napoleon Duarte against Roberto D'Aubuisson. Sen Helms said that Mr Pickering was in favor of Duarte and, during the previous elections, sought to rig their outcome and manipulate the electoral process. Sen Helms himself appears to be in favor of D'Aubuisson. Being a right-wing conservative, the senator feels strongly for D'Aubuisson, who was and still is closely linked to the Salvadoran death squads. They have killed over 40,000 civilians.

Duarte is said to be a moderate. Well, by local standards he may be a moderate for he, too, approves of the killings, but on a smaller scale. Naturally, the administration is rooting for him. Having said so many words about the triumph of democracy in El Salvador, Washington would like to see Duarte at the helm.

However, the irony of it is that irrespective of who is president in El Salvador, the death squads are so powerful that they simply cannot be controlled. Being their leader, D'Aubuisson is automatically the most powerful figure on the Salvadorean political scene, and this is borne out by the fact that under the Magana regime, the death squads stepped up their killing spree. It has also turned out that their leaders have for many years been on the CIA payroll, receiving annually many thousands of dollars.

Sen Helms is D'Aubuisson's friend. Ambassador Pickering and the State Department are rooting for Duarte, trying to rig the electoral process. In El Salvador, it is when troops make people vote under the muzzle of their guns. [sentence as heard] The whole thing is called free elections and a triumph of democracy. According to the latest reports from San Salvador, one of the strongest death squads has threatened to take on even the Army if it attempts to curb its violence on the eve of the upcoming runoff election.

U.S. DELIVERS GUNBOATS TO CARIBBEAN ALLIES

LD052315 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Havana May 5 TASS -- Washington has handed over to its puppets in the Caribbean -- the regimes of Antigua, Saint Lucia and Dominica -- the gunboats Defender and Liberta and the patrol boat Melville. These regimes were among the few nations which backed the United States' intervention in Grenada, condemned by the world community.

The transfer of the three warships to the U.S. eastern Caribbean allies is part of Washington's plan to militarise the Carribean. The plan provides, in particular, for the establishment of a so-called "regional army", armed, trained and controlled by the Pentagon. Among the tasks of the "army" is defence of "American interests" and struggle against national liberation movements in the Caribbean region.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ZIMYANIN DEPARTURE FOR BRAZIL

PM081328 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Departure for Brazil"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Brazil on 5 May on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Brazilian National Congress.

The delegation comprises Deputies G.G. Abashidze, V.A. Koptyug, R.I. Kosolapov, Ye.I. Sizenko, P.S. Fedirko, and G.I. Shegeda.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.I. Stukalin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

Among those seeing the delegation off was S.B. Telles, Brazilian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

MILITARY LEADERS, JOURNAL REPORT ON VICTORY DAY

Petrov Address

OW091331 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0627 GMT 9 May 84

["Today Is Victory Day" address by Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov, commander in chief of Ground Forces, USSR deputy minister of defense, and Hero of the Soviet Union -- live or recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] Comrades! Today the Soviet people, the peoples of fraternal socialist countries, and everyone to whom peace is dear are celebrating the 39th anniversary of victory over fascist Germany.

Turning to the 1944 military year, the Soviet Armed Forces in this period of the war, having the complete strategic initiative, were conducting successful offensives on all fronts. By May 1944, they had transferred military actions on the southern flank of the Soviet-German front to Romanian territory. It was already obvious that the Soviet Union was capable of routing fascist Germany alone. Only in June 1944 did the powers allied with us, the United States and Great Britain, open a second front in Europe through the Normandy operation.

Defeat of the German forces on the Soviet-German front in 1943-44 to a significant extent facilitated the successful execution of this assault landing operation. However, then, a year before the end of the war, there still remained the serious ordeals of routing major forces of the enemy in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Austria, and then Germany. But it was already clear that the fate of the Third Reich had been determined. Punishment and retribution were inevitable.

Solving the difficult tasks of peaceful construction in the contemporary complex international situation, the Soviet people, who look to the future with firm confidence, remember the cruel war and its lessons. In every Soviet family, the pain of the losses the past war brought will never fade. Twenty million human lives were sacrificed for the freedom and independence of our motherland, for the salvation of world civilization, and for the liberation of many peoples enslaved by the fascist barbarians.

Now the call for vigilance and the desire to give all efforts to preserve peace on earth are near and understandable to every Soviet person.

The war imposed on the Soviet Union was the largest armed advance by the strike forces of imperialism against the homeland of Great October. In its course the destiny of the world's first socialist state was decided. Despite this, the Soviet people and its Armed Forces deterred this strike, inflicted a crushing defeat on Hitlerite Germany and its satellites, upheld the freedom of the native fatherland, and honorably fulfilled their international duty.

What inspired our people in this struggle? It was primarily the invigorating power of Marxist-Leninist teachings, unity around the Communist Party, ardent Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, fervent love for the motherland, and burning hatred of its enemies. Lenin brilliantly foresaw that a people who have gained freedom and rid themselves of social oppression cannot be defeated.

In the first days of the war, millions of Soviet people left their workplaces and went to the front. Those not subject to the draft signed up for the people's volunteer corps. Many Soviet women joined the same battle ranks with their husbands and brothers. Young people, educated by the party and Leninist Komsomol, rushed irrepressibly into battle with the German fascist invaders.

Troops of all our country's nations and nationalities advanced shoulder to shoulder into mortal combat with the enemy. The defense of the Soviet motherland became a vital cause of sacred duty for each one of them, and the whole world was convinced that there is no firmer fusion on earth than the friendship of Soviet peoples tempered by the fire of military battles.

Victory was forged not only in the field of battle. By the will of the party and under its leadership, the country was transformed into a single military camp. The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and Soviet intelligentsia hastened victory by heroic labor in the rear.

The best sons of the party went to the frontline of the struggle, to its most crucial sectors. The motto "Communists advance" became their law. The party's Central Committee created every condition for the efficient work of the State Defense Committee and the Supreme High Command Headquarters. This was the true brain of the combatant country and the collective wisdom of a people in battle, which realized the unfading models of strategic leadership of the people and Army.

Organizing and unifying the Soviet people, the party directed their energies, will and actions toward the single goal: Victory. Long and thorny was the path to reaching it. The great Battle of Moscow debunked the myth of the invincibility of the fascist army. The aggressor suffered its first major military and political defeat in World War II.

The Soviet guards were born during the Battle of Moscow. They personified the growing combat skills of Soviet troops, their selfless courage and insuperable striving to rout the hated enemy to the end.

Soon after, the word Stalingrad resounded throughout the world. This was a convincing victory by the banks of a great Russian river. The Soviet Armed Forces once and for all seized the strategic initiative from the enemy. The fundamental turning point in the war against fascist Germany was consolidated in the Battle of Kursk and subsequent mighty battles on the Dnepr. The dawn of victory shone brighter day by day over the land of the soviets, covered in wounds, and over countries enslaved by fascism.

The offensive spirit of our forces was infinitely high. The deeds of Soviet troops in combat and battles in Leningrad, in the southern Caucasus, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and the Baltic will never be eraced from people's memory, as well as those during the liberation from the Hitlerite yoke of the peoples of Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and other European countries.

The Soviet forces ended their mission of liberation with the brilliant Berlin operation. The banner of victory, hoisted over the fallen Reichstag, proclaimed to mankind the end of the bloody war in Europe and victory in the name of peace.

The victory over the aggressor was achieved by joint efforts of many peoples and armies of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. Having borne the basic brunt of the war, the Soviet people remember the deeds of the fighters of military formations and units and the partisan detachments of Poland and Czechoslovakia, the troops of the people's liberation armies of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Romania, the patriots of combatant France and the anti-Hitlerite resistance fighters of many other countries, as well as the combatant armies of powers allied to us, the United States and Great Britain.

However, the decisive role in the rout of Hitlerite Germany and its allies belongs to the land of the soviets, and attempts by all kinds of bourgeois falsifiers to turn history around are in vain. They cannot belittle the deeds of the Soviet people and its Armed Forces and conceal from their peoples the truth of the enormous vital force of socialism.

Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War opened the path toward freedom, independence, socialism, and progress for many countries. It exerted profound influence on the entire course of world development. The rout of German fascism and subsequently of Japanese militarism led to the deepening of imperialism's common crisis.

Socialist revolutions triumphed in a number of countries and a world system of socialism was formed. Favorable conditions were created for the rise of national liberation movements and for the struggle against the forces of reaction and aggression.

The results of the Great Patriotic War are a formidable warning to the aggressive circles of imperialism. However, to all appearances, the enemies of peace and socialism have not learned a lesson from the past war. This is indicated by the current complex and extremely tense international situation. The United States is accelerating implementation of still newer programs for the creation and deployment of nuclear weapons. Talk has turned to the militarization of space. The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe is continuing. The aggressive aspirations of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, have led to dangerous instability in the world. The organizers of the so-called crusade against the USSR and other socialist countries would like to bring us to our knees. This will never happen.

The party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government, stressed Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in his speech before workers of the Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant, understand their entire lofty responsibility to the people. June 1941 will not be repeated. Any aggressor will be overtaken by immediate retribution. Let everyone, both our friends and enemies, know this.

The Soviet people have always declared and declare that their devotion to the cause of peace is constant and steadfast. However, historical experience teaches that the more serious the danger to the security of our country and its friends and allies is, the stronger must be the force capable of restraining any aggressor, upholding peace, and defending socialist gains. Such force is possessed by Soviet troops. In single formation with troops of armies of the fraternal Warsaw Pact member states, they vigilantly assume their military obligation.

The CPSU Central Committee's wise policy in the sphere of military construction, successes of industry, and outstanding achievements of Soviet science and technology have in recent years led to new and qualitative changes in our Armed Forces.

However, as in the years of severe ordeals, one thing remains unchanged, the infinite devotion of Soviet troops to our party, the Soviet people, and Communist ideals.

The sons of all union republics and of all peoples of our multinational motherland serve in the ranks of the Army and Navy. They are achieving great successes in improving their combat skills in order to be on guard and in constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism. Inheritors of the military glory of their fathers and grandfathers, the current armed defenders of the motherland honorably continue their heroic traditions. They display standards of fulfilling patriotic and international duties.

Exactly 1 year separates us on this bright day in May from the 40th anniversary of the great victory. Preparing for a worthy welcome for this glorious date, we are again and again convinced of the soundness of the fruits of victory gained by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. They are visible in our achievements, and today, in the exultation of a nationwide holiday, we with particular gratitude pay the tribute of respect and recognition to all those who did not spare themselves, their blood and very life in battles for the great victory, and who gave up their lives for people's happiness.

Taking into account the very dangerous contemporary situation, today in particular I would like to wish our young people even stronger development of feelings for the motherland and individual responsibility for its defense.

The word victory is understood in all languages without translation. The significance of today's holiday is very great.

I ask you, dear comrades, all Soviet citizens, young men and women, Komsomol members and Pioneers, our country's servicemen and Armed Forces veterans, and all those who struggled and continue to struggle against fascism and war, for lasting peace between people to accept congratulations on Victory Day.

Thank you for your attention.

Gorshkov Article

PM091222 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 May 84 p 1

[Article by S. Gorshkov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Navy: "The People's Great Feat"]

[Text] It was 39 years ago that the Great Patriotic War ended and the long-awaited victory arrived. Fascist Germany, which had been nurtured by world imperialism and had subdued almost all of Europe, was crushed and capitulated unconditionally. The leading role in the rout of fascist Germany was played by the Soviet Union and its valiant Armed Forces.

The Soviet people led by the Communist Party accomplished a feat unparalleled in human history. In uncompromising fighting, which lasted for 1,418 days and nights, it defended its motherland and saved mankind from fascist enslavement.

In order to achieve this victory, the peoples of the world's first socialist state had to strain every nerve and mobilize to make full use of the economic, social, political, ideological, and military potential of the Soviet system. Thus, the USSR Armed Forces proved capable of withstanding the pressure of the most powerful imperialist army and of dealing the blows against it which led Hitler's Germany and its allies to catastrophe.

Soviet servicemen performed marvels of heroism, bravery, courage, and steadfastness. The defense of the hero-fortress of Brest and the hero-cities of Moscow, Odessa, Kiev, Leningrad, Minsk, Stalingrad, Sevastopol, Novossiysk, Kerch, Tula, and the Soviet polar region have gone down in history forever. It was on the outskirts of Moscow that the first major defeat in World War II was inflicted on the fascist troops -- a defeat which dispelled the myth of their invincibility. This was then followed by the battle at Stalingrad and the engagements in the Kursk Bulge and on the Dnepr, which marked a fundamental turning point in the Great Patriotic War's course. The very important operations of 1944, whose 40th anniversary is currently being marked, brought Hitler's Germany to the brink of collapse. The main part of the forces and resources of fascist Germany and its satellites were destroyed on the Soviet-German front. The enemy was no longer capable of making up its losses.

The offensive operation in the final year of the war, led by our Armed Forces, played a decisive role in delivering the peoples of Austria, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia from fascist occupation and in the final victory over the fascist coalition. That mission embodied the Soviet people's genuine internationalism.

The Navy fought throughout the war in a single formation with the Soviet Army. Our Navy crushed the enemy's maritime might in the Barents, Baltic, and Black Seas and thus ensured the stability of the land front's strategic flanks and comprehensive support for our troops in both defense and attack. During the Great Patriotic War, Soviet seamen destroyed about 1,400 transport ships and more than 1,300 enemy warships and auxiliary ships, and carried out 110 beach landings involving a total of more than 250,000 men with hardware and arms, which amounts to approximately 30 divisions. More than 110 million metric tons of various kinds of cargo were delivered by sea during the war years.

Our economy withstood the enormous strain. Soviet people in the rear supplied the Army and Navy with all they needed in order to crush the enemy. The combat hardware produced by our defense industry was second to none and in many respects was indeed superior to the enemy's.

The Soviet people, who bore the main burden of the war and experienced countless calamities and untold suffering, were filled with an inexorable will to use all their strength to prevent its repetition. The topicality of this task was already confronting us soon after the war's end, when imperialism, above all American imperialism, disregarding the lessons of history, began uniting all the antisocialist forces while pursuing a policy of blatant militarism and violation of the peoples' rights and freedoms while claiming world domination. These imperial ambitions have particularly increased in recent years, above all in the policy and practice of affairs pursued by the capitalist world's leading country -- the United States. The whole world has witnessed America's aggressive actions against Lebanon, Grenada, and Nicaragua and the transformation of West Europe into a launchpad for U.S. nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies.

The NATO countries assign a special role to their naval forces in implementing their aggressive aspirations. So-called Rapid Deployment Forces, which are chiefly composed of naval warship divisions with Marines on board, have been created in the United States and a number of other countries of that bloc. They are constantly deployed in many maritime theaters. Warships are rapidly being built. The U.S. Navy alone today numbers more than 500 major warships and auxiliary ships, and their number is to be increased to 600 in the next few years. Around 70 percent of nuclear charges are located on submarines. All this has led to an increased threat to the security of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries from the direction of the oceans. We have therefore been obliged to take countermeasures, which have included the task of creating a mighty ocean-going navy.

The Soviet Armed Forces' military doctrine, which is particularly defensive in character and is based on the idea of using military force only as a means of defense, also dictates the composition of the Navy. Submarines and naval aircraft perform the Navy forces' main roles, and ballistic and cruise missiles constitute the chief weapons. To increase the effectiveness of the submarine fleet's operations and its struggle against enemy submarine and antisubmarine forces and to resolve other specific tasks, combat surface ships also form part of the Navy. They are armed with torpedoes, missiles of various sorts, rifled artillery, and other kinds of weapons.

Today Soviet nuclear submarines are first-class, modern, general-purpose combat ships possessing high operational combat qualities which enable them to tackle a wide range of tasks in the oceans of the world. The ability to remain under water throughout virtually a whole voyage, great submersion depth, and low noise provide the nuclear submarines with great secrecy of operation. The submarine fleet possesses delivery-vehicles for powerful strategic missiles designed to destroy an enemy's important land-based installations, as well as multirole nuclear submarines which can be used against surface ships and submarines.

As for surface ships, they remain an important component of our Navy. Missile-carrying and ASW ships constitute the most numerous group here. Soviet sailors are proud of powerful modern combat ships such as the nuclear missile-carrying cruiser "Kirov," the aircraft-carrying ships of the "Kiev" class, and others. The Navy is equipped today with various kinds of aircraft, and also has highly mobile marines.

The present level of production, science, and technology in our country makes it possible to produce any kind of armament in the necessary quantity and quality for equipping the Army and Navy should this be necessary in response to imperialism's military challenge.

The Soviet Navy's main resource is its people, selflessly devoted to the ideals of communism and the cause of V.I. Lenin and closely united around the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They have a perfect command of the latest equipment and weaponry, possess lofty moral and political qualities, and are ready at all times to do their duty in defense of the socialist motherland and the socialist countries.

The Navy is rightly proud of its servicemen. Many sailors, petty officers, warrant officers, and other naval officers have received orders and medals for their excellent-rated performance of combat training tasks. In recent years more than 20 sailors have been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. They include the following officers: V. Kozlov, A. Gusev, V. Lushin, D. Novikov and others. At the beginning of this year the title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred on Naval Airman First Class Lieutenant Colonel V. Churilov for achieving high indicators in the mastery of modern combat hardware and for courage and bravery in the performance of military duty. His courage is the result of persistent and selfless labor enhanced by a boundless love for his chosen profession and a constant striving to ensure that all his knowledge and ability is passed on to his subordinates.

The Navy's ties with the Warsaw Pact countries' fraternal navies and armies are developing and strengthening. The allied navies' experience of combat and political training is being generalized and given new content. During joint exercises and maneuvers, ships practice cooperation, improve the combat skill of personnel, and strengthen the friendship and brotherhood in arms between servicemen defending peace and socialism.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War showed convincingly that there is no force in the world capable of defeating socialism. This should serve as a reminder to those who are harboring new plans for aggression.

"Let everyone be aware," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stated, "that no lovers of military adventures will succeed in catching us unawares and no potential aggressor can hope to escape a crushing retaliatory blow."

Kurkotkin Speech

LD091308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0442 GMT 9 May 84

[Talk by Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Konstantinovich Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and Hero of the Soviet Union, on occasion of Victory Day; -- live or recorded; date not given]

[Text] Comrades! Thirty-nine years have passed since that day in May when the last salvos of the Great Patriotic War died away, but the onward rush of time has not erased from the memory of Soviet people or the whole of progressive mankind the great feat of our people in the struggle against fascism.

The years that have passed have shed light even more clearly on the worldwide historic significance of the Soviet people's victory and that of its Armed Forces in the battle, unparalleled in its brutality and difficulty, against the German fascist invaders. In solving major tasks today and thinking about the day to come, Soviet people return in their thoughts to the events and the lessons of the Great Patriotic War and strive to evaluate yet more fully and deeply the greatness of the immortal feat of our people, which in the spring of 1945 completed the defeat of a strong and perfidious enemy, German fascism, and which delivered the world out of fascist slavery. This feat lives on and will live on in the deeds and in the might of our great motherland and in the triumph of the ideals of communism. Our victory in the war eliminated the mortal danger hanging over the world's first socialist state and saved world civilization from destruction by the Hitlerite fascists and mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement.

Our path to victory was a difficult and long one. For nearly 4 years the flames of battles of a kind unknown in the history of mankind burned over an enormous expanse from the Barents to the Black Sea. Intoxicated by their delirious ideas of plunder, on 22 June 1941 the Hitlerites threw against the USSR 190 divisions, 5.5 million officers and men, more than 4,000 tanks, 4,980 military aircraft, and 192 warships. Making use of the element of surprise and the numerical superiority on the strategic directions they had chosen, the fascist troops drove a deep wedge into our country. Only the Soviet state, born of October, could and did find in itself the strength not merely to withstand but to overcome this blow and give the aggressor a worthy rebuff, routing him finally in his own lair. This required immense efforts and sacrifices from the party and the Soviet people.

The leader and organizer of our victory was the Communist Party, which from the first days of the war, being guided by Leninist teachings on the defense of the socialist fatherland, launched gigantic work to transform the country into a single fighting camp, to put the whole of the national economy onto a war footing, and to mobilize the Soviet people's entire strength for the achievement of victory over the enemy. In its activity the party was guided by a rule formulated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin: Once things have gone so far as war, then everything must be made subordinate to the war and the interests of the war; not the slightest vacillation is permissible on this account. These Leninist instructions were placed at the foundation of the directive of the Central Committee of the all-union Communist Party and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of 29 June 1941, which became the militant program for the mobilization of the strength of the party and people to rebuff the enemy.

At the party's call the whole Soviet people rose to the defense of the homeland. The country's whole life was made subordinate to the slogan "Everything for the front, everything for victory." Even during the first days and weeks of the war Soviet servicemen put up resistance against the enemy of a kind that it had not met anywhere. By the end of July and the beginning of August 1941 they were already able to hold back and then halt the enemy troops rushing toward Moscow. The enemy's desire to take possession of Moscow -- the heart of our homeland -- at any price came up against the inflexible resolve of the Soviet people to defend its capital. This was the first major defeat of the German fascist troops during World War II. The notorious strategy of blitzkrieg had failed completely. The defeat of the German fascist troops near Moscow heralded the start of a radical turn about in the course of the war.

In the summer of 1942 fierce fighting developed in the south of our country. The battle of Stalingrad, that greatest of battles of World War II, began. The disaster suffered by the Hitlerites near Stalingrad undermined the military machine of fascism and the morale of the German troops. The mass expulsion of the occupiers beyond the bounds of our homeland began on an enormous front from Leningrad to the Caucasus.

In the summer of 1943 Soviet Armed Forces, in a major offensive near Kursk, broke up the enemy's final attempt to restore the strategic initiative it had lost and change the course of the war. The serious new defeat on the bulge of fire shook Hitlerite Germany and its Armed Forces to their foundations. As a result of the victory on the Kursk Bulge, the movement out toward the Dnepr and other remarkable successes of our Army, the turning-point in the course of the Great Patriotic War and the entire World War II was completed.

We are right to regard the battle for the Denpr, the liberation of Leningrad from the blockade, and the operations of Soviet troops on the right bank in the Ukraine, the Crimea, Belorussia, Moldavia, the Baltic republics and the north as being among the outstanding operations of the last war. During these engagements the liberation of the entire land of the soviets from the occupiers was carried out.

The fighting successes of the Army and Navy at the front were furthered by the heroic struggle of the partisans and those underground in the enemy's rear. In 1944 the Soviet Army commenced its great campaign of liberation, as a result of which the people of Europe were delivered from Hitlerite tyranny. The Berlin operation was a triumph of Soviet military art. On 8 May fascist Germany signed a document of unconditional capitulation. There remained, however, a dangerous hotbed of war in the east. For 23 days Soviet Armed Forces crushed the million-strong Guangdong Army. On 2 September 1945, Japan capitulated.

The chief creator of our victory in the Great Patriotic War was the Soviet people, the patriotic and internationalist people, who accomplished a feat the equal of which was unknown in history. The outstanding feat of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War is inseparable from the multifaceted activity of the Communist Party and its Central Committee. The CPSU organized and rallied tens of millions of people, directed their energy, will, and actions toward one aim -- that of victory. Communists were in the first ranks of those fighting at the front, and they were the first in labor. Our victory was a triumph of the new social and state system that was born of October, of the moral and political unity of Soviet society and the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR. The victory of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War demonstrated in a shining manner the superiority of Soviet military art, its advanced creative character, and the high organizational capabilities of Soviet military commanders and the whole of our officer corps.

The Great Patriotic War was characterized by mass heroism by Soviet servicemen unprecedented in history. During the years of the war more than 11,000 fighters, commanders and political workers received the title Hero of the Soviet Union. More than 7 million people were awarded orders and medals. The selfless labor of our people in the rear was given due recognition by the party and government. The title Hero of Socialist Labor was awarded to 199 workers in the rear. More than 200,000 were awarded orders and medals.

The last war showed the world convincingly the unusual strength of socialist ideology, our spiritual weapon in the struggle against fascism. The whole activity of Soviet people during the war years was given spiritual content by ideas of defending the socialist fatherland, by a feeling of international duty toward other peoples. Taking part in the fighting near Leningrad, and on the Voronezh and first Ukrainian front, I was able to convince myself with my own eyes from the first day of the war to the last of the depth of the ideological hardening of Soviet servicemen, and the steadfastness and unshakable faith of our young people and the whole people of the land of the soviets in the ideas of October.

The defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism, with the Soviet Union playing a decisive role, was of worldwide historic importance.

It gave rise to a powerful upsurge in the revolutionary and national liberation movement in the world. Many peoples of Europe and Asia set out on the path of socialist development. The world socialist system was formed, the strength and influence of which are growing year by year.

During the time that has elapsed since the last war a developed socialist society has been built in the USSR. Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee, the Soviet people is achieving remarkable successes in its further improvement. The economy is developing, the well-being of Soviet people is being raised, the fighting might of the Armed Forces is being strengthened and our country's international authority is growing at a good rate.

The fourth decade of our people's peaceful life is drawing to its close. This is the main result of the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. The great Lenin bequeathed to us the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. We are constantly true to this principle. Today, in the age of nuclear weapons and super-accurate missiles, it is necessary for the peoples as never before. But we see very well the threat created for mankind today by the reckless and adventurist actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism and we speak of this in full voice, drawing the attention of the peoples of the whole world to this danger. Imperialist reaction, with the United States at its head, is deliberately aggravating the international situation. It has unfolded a massive psychological war against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

Under conditions that have been created through the fault of imperialism, conditions in which a threat hangs over peace and socialism, the Soviet Union, as a great socialist power, recognizes to the full its responsibility to the peoples for the preservation and consolidation of peace. We do not require military superiority. We do not intend to dictate our will to others. However, as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed at the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, we will not allow the military balance that has been achieved to be broken. Let nobody remain in any doubt: We will continue to concern ourselves with strengthening the defense capability of our country and with having sufficient resources to cool down the hot heads of the militant adventurists.

At the present time the Soviet Army and Navy possess sufficient military might. They are equipped in full measure with all that is necessary for life, combat training, and the fulfillment of the tasks that face them in the reliable defense of the socialist fatherland and the fulfillment of their international duty. Enormous merit in this belongs to the party's Central Committee, its Leninist Politburo, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, outstanding party and state figure. Soviet servicemen receive as a militant program of action the points and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Chernenko at the February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and his speeches to the voters, to the workers of the party's Central Committee apparatus, and at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was with a feeling of deep satisfaction, joy and pride that the servicemen of the Army and Navy received the report of the unanimous election of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as chairman of the Presidium of the Presidium of the supreme organ of Soviet power -- the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the personnel of the Army and Navy tirelessly improve their military skill; persistently master new weapons and equipment; raise vigilance and the efficiency and quality of military and political training.

The results of the winter training period show that the Soviet Armed Forces are worthy of the lofty appraisal that was given to them from the platform of the 26th party congress. As a result of the busy work of commanders, political organizers, and party organizations, and the activity of all servicemen in the socialist competition under the slogan "Be on the alert and at constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism," the battle training of the personnel has risen noticeably and the number of individuals, detachments, units, and ships designated as excellent has grown.

The Soviet Army and Navy have always been and will remain a true bulwark of the party and state in the struggle for the peace and security of the peoples and will vigilantly guard their homeland and the creative labor of Soviet people. They will do everything in order to ensure that no provocations by the aggressive and imperialist forces will be able to hamper the historic movement forward of our society toward communism.

Dear comrades! Veterans of the Great Patriotic War! Participants in the partisan movement of the underground! Workers of the rear! Servicemen of the Army and Navy! Permit me to greet you deeply and heartily on the 39th anniversary of the great victory and to wish you robust health and successes in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee in the name of strengthening peace on earth, the happiness of Soviet people and the whole of mankind.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

PM091307 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "It Will Not Fade Through the Ages"]

[Text] Today is the victory festival. A joyful, moving festival. The Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist community countries, and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 39th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite Germany in the Great Patriotic War. A victory of worldwide historic significance.

The history of mankind has known many wars, great and small. But it had never before known such a destructive storm as that which broke over our land on 22 June, 1941. The war imposed on the Soviet Union by German fascism was the biggest armed action by the shock forces of world imperialism against socialism and one of the severest tests ever undergone by our motherland. In that war, the fate of the world's first socialist state was being decided. The future of world civilization, progress, and democracy depended on its outcome.

The Great Patriotic War was hard and bloody. But the Soviet people and their Armed Forces under the Communist Party's leadership achieved total victory in it, crushed imperialism's most somber creation -- fascism -- buried its wild plans for world supremacy, upheld the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland -- the bulwark of peace and social progress -- and carried out a great liberation mission.

The victory over fascist Germany was won through the efforts of all the countries in the anti-Hitler coalition. But the Soviet state was the chief force which barred German fascism's path to world supremacy and crushed it. It was precisely our country, our people, and their servicemen, guided by the Leninist party, who shouldered the brunt of the war and played the decisive role in routing the enemy.

The Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite Germany had a very profound impact on the course of world development. It strengthened the USSR's prestige and international positions, opened up favorable new opportunities for the growth of the forces of socialism, national liberation, and democracy, and cleared the way to peace and progress.

Turning our thoughts and memory to the events of the Great Patriotic War, to its great battles, and pondering on the immortal feat of the Soviet people and their army, we proudly point out that the historic victory won by the world's first socialist state over imperialism's creation -- fascism -- was utterly natural and was a result of implementing Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland. Socialism's social system, the ideological and political unity of Soviet society, the Soviet people's cohesion around the Communist Party, and the unbreakable friendship of the USSR's peoples were the chief sources from which our people and their Army and Navy derived their huge strength for victory over a strong and perfidious enemy.

We were victorious because the CPSU stood at the head of the struggling people and their Army during the years of the grim ordeals of war.

On the victory festival, we sacredly honor the memory of those who died in the fierce struggle against the fascist onslaught. We recall the exploits of heroes. Today memorials have been erected in their honor in the places where there was fierce fighting. But the grandest monument to them is our free motherland, the prosperity of the Soviet Union, and the building of a developed socialist society in our country.

Turning our memory back to the Great Patriotic War, to its results and lessons, and relying on historical experience, we view modern events in its light. We think about the complexity of the present international situation, about the "crusade" against socialism proclaimed by U.S. President Reagan, and about the unprecedented arms race in the United States and other NATO countries, which attest that their ruling circles intend to once again plunge the world into war, and a nuclear missile war moreover. The imperialists would like to take social revenge in a war -- to liquidate socialism as a system and as ideology. But this will not happen. No one can presume to reverse the wheel of history. The results of the Great Patriotic War confirm this.

Socialism and peace are indivisible. Soviet people, engaged in creative labor, are struggling tirelessly to preserve and strengthen peace on earth. At the same time they cherish the country's defense capability as something most precious.

"...While military and political tension exists and while the nuclear missile danger posed by the United States and the NATO states hangs over our country," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at his meeting with the workers of Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant, "we must keep the powder dry and be always on our guard lest the correlation of forces changes in imperialism's favor and we find ourselves the weaker."

Under the conditions of imperialism's increasing aggressiveness, the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces see it as their duty to the party and the people to reliably defend the socialist homeland shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of the socialist community countries' fraternal armies and to be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. In military labor, they invariably emulate the lofty feat of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War and seek to augment the glorious combat traditions of the Army and Navy with worthy deeds, high vigilance and combat readiness, strong discipline, and military skill.

Our servicemen devote all their strength and knowledge to reliably ensuring the country's security and vigilantly guarding the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people building communism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE RELATED TO VICTORY DAY

Moment of Silence Observed

LD091525 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS -- Soviet people honoured today with a minute of silence the noble memory of those who have perished in the struggle against fascism. Under the accompaniment of solemn music, the central television and the national radio broadcast the following words: "Let us recall those who died protecting their homeland, who fought till the last drop of blood against the enemies for the freedom of the beloved Soviet land, who did not live to see the Victory Day together with us..." 7 p.m. [1500 GMT] the minute of silence comes. Television screens show the eternal flame on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

In the happy Victory Day Soviet people honour the memory of the dead comrades-in-arms, friends, relatives. Their feat will live forever in the result of the ripe wheat, the hum of construction sites, the victorious marches of our holiday.

Eternal glory to the heroes!

Cities Fire Salutes

LD091828 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS -- Varicoloured bunches of lights flashed tonight in the sky of Moscow. The Soviet capital has marked the national holiday, the Victory Day, with the victory salute of 30 artillery volleys.

To mark the 39th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945), the salute was also fired in the capitals of the union republics, the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, the Hero Fortress Brest and some other cities of the USSR.

Republic Officials at Events

LD091432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpt] On Victory Day in Alma-Ata, thousands of the town's working people and garrison troops came to the Memorial of Glory in 28 Panfilov Guards Park. Flowers were laid at the memorial by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

In Tbilisi, Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic took part in the wreath-laying ceremony at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin monument and at the fraternal memorial cemetery of troops who fell in the Great Patriotic War.

Gapurov at Ashkhabad Event

GF091710 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] On 9 May, the Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist countries, together with all of progressive mankind, ceremonially mark the 39th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. The major reason behind the victory in the Great Patriotic War was the leadership of the CPSU.

From the very beginning to the very end of the war, this leadership had been [word indistinct] and organizer of the struggle of the Soviet people against the fascist occupiers.

On Victory Day, a ceremony was held in Ashkhabad at the square of the statue of the founder of the Communist Party and Soviet state, Lenin, and at the square of the statue of the Turkmen warriors martyred on the battlefronts of the Great Patriotic War.

Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; Karryyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers; and other party and government leaders and a number of the chairmen of state committees participated in placing floral wreaths on the statues during the ceremony.

Baku Workers Meeting

GF091444 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] On 8 May, a jubilant meeting was organized by the representatives of the workers in Baku and the fighters of the Baku garrison in [name indistinct] on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the historic victory achieved by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The meeting was opened by Nadzhimaddin Akhmedov, chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee. Comrade [name indistinct] read a report and others made speeches.

In a high spirit, the meeting's participants approved a congratulatory message to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. Also participating in the meeting were Comrades (?Aleksandr Kovtunov), Isay Mamedov, Fuad Musayev, and Ziya Yusif-Zade, Fikrat Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Presidium, and Sabir Guseynov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

REGIONAL ISSUES: PLENUMS, MEETINGS, APPEARANCES

Kirghiz Leader on Management

PM031526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 84 Second Edition p 2

[Interview with T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, by special correspondents M. Poltoranin and V. Shirokov under the rubric "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership": "For the Common Cause" -- First three paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Frunze -- All work has its place, and in each place there are the performers of the work. It is good when each worker -- whether he is, for instance, a party secretary, the chairman of a soviet ispolkom, or an economic leader -- precisely knows the bounds of his duties and faithfully resolves the tasks set him. In short, it is good if the common cause is conscientiously served by everyone together, but with each person in his place. It is then that precise order is established.

The editorial office, however, receives many letters describing the organizational trouble caused by poor delineation of the functions of various organs and duplication in their work. Sometimes party committees intrude into other people's spheres of activity or exercise petty tutelage over others. "The practice of supplanting economic leaders," the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum noted, "dampens the ardor of cadres. Even more, it is fraught with the danger of weakening the party committee's role as the organ of political leadership."

What are the causes of these unhealthy phenomena? How can we enrich the content of our work with efficiency and purposefulness? These questions are discussed in a conversation between PRAVDA correspondents and T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Question: Turdakun Usubaliyevich, the essence of duplication and usurpation can be summarized this way: three in the driving seat. It is when party, soviet, and economic organs take on the same work, causing the zigzags we often see on the road toward the result. Moreover, other urgent matters are held up in the meantime. Lack of justification for this practice seems obvious to everybody, yet it still exists. Why?

Answer: That is a broad question and it is impossible to give a short reply. People sit in the driver's seat, to use your metaphor, for various reasons.

It is one thing when some party committees, or to be more accurate, their leaders and departments, use high-handed methods of leadership and try to peer into every crevice, so to speak. Such people can be rapidly corrected and we resolutely eradicate such methods of work. For example, the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee recently severely censured Naryn and Osh Obkoms for unnecessary tutelage of economic leaders. It must always be remembered that gorkoms and raykoms learn their style of work from obkoms, even when the lesson is unsuitable.

Errors are often exacerbated at the local level to the point of caricature. In the twinkling of an eye, party secretaries are telling specialists where to pasture their sheep and when to start shearing or mating the animals. As "pushers" of their instructions and as so-called agents, they send into the villages personnel from the militia, the rayon education section, and the culture section, in other words, people who have little competence in agriculture. All they can do on their return is report that the sheep have been moved from one slope to another. They don't even consider whether this was necessary.

We try to assess every such instance in a principled way. I should say more: We have started to more resolutely rid ourselves of those party workers who have been bitten by the bug of administration by decree. Recently, for example, we recommended someone else to replace the former first secretary of Osh Gorkom, M. Dzhiyenbekov, who did not delve deeply into his own affairs, but liked to order economic leaders around instead.

In general, we still have cases of voluntarism. But, I repeat, such quirks are easy to correct. No special efforts are required here. The most important thing is to notice the ailment promptly and make suggestions and set the person right.

It is a different matter if the usurpation and duplication stem, so to speak, from bitter necessity. This problem cannot be resolved in one effort...

Question: Are you speaking of a need for usurpation?

Answer: No, I am referring to the serious personnel errors by party committees which produce this necessity. You will agree that if competent, enterprising people work in soviet and economic organs, they need no guides. They will perform their official duty splendidly on their own. The task of party committees is precisely to reinforce management organs with mature cadres, people who are competent and independent.

To put it bluntly, however, some party committees do not favor principled and intelligent specialists. You cannot expect any peace from them! So they select people for leading posts who are "bland," obliging, and as is sometimes said, easily led. Professional qualities are pushed into the background. It is no accident that the popular saying warns that a wall built of round stones is unstable. You then have to fill the gaps and take on the work that is beyond the capacity of the randomly selected cadres. You cannot simply call a halt to the work.

That is how the need for usurpation arises -- through people's own fault. To eliminate this practice means asserting Leninist principles of work with cadres. Quite recently we conducted a "review" of the republic's leading cadres. We came to the conclusion that the standard of training of many soviet and economic workers is much lower than that of the party workers in terms of both efficiency and breadth of outlook. You will obviously ask: Why?

Question: Weren't you talking about this a moment ago?

Answer: I will not deny that in some places errors in selection played a part. The main reason, though, lies elsewhere. We recruited the best people for the party apparatus and trained them well, but we devoted considerably less attention to cadres for management organs. Thus, some of them sometimes lacked sufficient understanding of today's tasks. Now we are reinforcing other sectors of work, usually with Communists who have undergone solid party schooling. For instance, former Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Department chiefs I. Kondrashov and T. Chilebayev are now minister of rural construction and chairman of the Kirghizpotrebsoyuz, respectively, and Central Committee Section Deputy Chief D. Dzhaychibayev is now chairman of the Kirghizkolkhozstroy And, it must be noted, they are successfully coping with their duties.

We are now doing more educational work. We are inculcating in cadres a sense of responsibility and duty and are increasing exactingness. We are using various means for this, such as, reports by leaders at plenums, sessions of party committee bureaus, and meetings of labor collectives. More than 30,000 such reports were heard last year. Around 8,000 rural assemblies, at which leaders underwent examination before the working people, were held. The impressive figures are not, of course, the point. The point is the content of this work. And it is improving: There has been an increase in the amount of criticism and valuable proposals from below, and those who are accustomed to lead in the old way are being more strictly called to account.

We are also doing more to educate a reserve of cadres. Long before promoting a promising young person to a leading post, we give him a "test run" on difficult tasks and assignments. The people of Kirghizia say: What you learn in the nest you will do in flight. It is important to us that "in flight" the economic leader be equal to his lofty position -- enterprising, persistent in achieving goals, and dependable.

We require that party organs not manage affairs, but direct them. Direct them via cadres by outlining precise reference points and carrying out monitoring of the execution of their plan, effective monitoring free from all formalism. We say: Exactingness and more exactingness is what is needed. It is an inalienable feature of party leadership.

Question: It is good that the republic's Communist Party Central Committee Bureau teaches exactingness. But could you say how it uses this very important lever for improving performance itself? For if, as has already been said, gorkoms and raykoms take their cue from the obkoms, the party obkoms themselves emulate the Central Committee.

Answer: It is difficult for me to assess work in which I am involved, but I will say that we use this lever constantly, and we start with ourselves. For instance, in February of this year, a Central Committee plenum sharply criticized the Industry, Trade and Consumer Services, Light Industry, and Consumer Goods Departments, which had relaxed their monitoring of the ministries' activity. The demands we make on Central Committee workers serve as an example of self-criticism for the apparatus of lower party committees.

In this regard, I will also mention the report of the Central Committee Bureau to last year's May plenum. The plenum's materials were then discussed in all the republic's party organizations. The Communists, while truthfully assessing the efforts of the Central Committee and its Bureau during the 5-year plan thus far, simultaneously voiced many criticisms, which are helping us to improve our work style. Thus, the Central Committee constantly strives to measure its plans and actions against the opinion of the republic's Communists.

This diligence shown by Central Committee members toward themselves provides grounds for an exacting approach toward leaders of party committees and soviet and economic organs.

When we hear their reports at sessions of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, we demand that errors be rectified in a short time. If people do not understand comradely words, we resort to decisive actions. For instance, since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, several ministers and their deputies in the republic have been relieved of their duties for being unable to make full use of their official rights for the sake of the cause and for waiting for prompting from the party organ on every occasion. This was particularly true of S. Ablesov, construction minister, and M. Konurbayev, local industry minister, who were dismissed. Communists are not punished surreptitiously. Their conduct is discussed without fail in primary party organizations. We report personnel changes and the reasons for people's dismissal in the local press. Let others learn from this.

Question: Turdakun Usubaliyevich, since we have been talking about using one's rights, let us look at this problem from the following angle. Do economic and soviet workers at the local level have sufficient rights to solve their problems themselves, without reference to party organs? Or are their complaints about limited potential no more than excuses?

Answer: There is no simple answer to that. Is it really possible to reduce the diversity of real-life situations to a common denominator?

It is true that there are many unnecessary regulations that fetter leaders' initiative. Sometimes leaders are so inhibited by paragraphs of prohibitions that they will not risk taking an independent step. I will come back to this point a bit later.

I want to mention something else now. However you spoon-feed some people, they will only lament their lack of rights, that so-called "objective" reason for poor work. Though nobody has taken their powers away from them, they have relinquished them voluntarily. Life is more tranquil that way. It is a kind of parasitical position. I remember when problems arose with the population's drinking water supply in Frunze city. The workers of the gorispolkom and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services just shrugged their shoulders in response to all the citizens' complaints, saying: "But what can we do? We can't solve such a big problem." A Central Committee Bureau session discussed the conduct of Minister A. Suyumbayev and Gorispolkom Chairman A. Mokenov, and severely punished them. Just imagine, after that they solved the problem themselves, without any help. They organized the building of pumping stations and the drilling of new wells. In short, the potential was immediately found.

But was it really necessary to wait for a sharp rebuke? If people have entrusted you with a leader's mandate, you should have the grace to work at full capacity without prompting, or else you should make way for someone else.

Question: But what about the lack of rights: You were going to come back to this question.

Answer: I know. But you pricked up your ears when I mentioned the need for usurpation. It is indeed illogical. Yet life often links these incompatible concepts, and not just in the cases I have already mentioned. It will continue to link them until such time as we regulate the economic machinery. What do I mean? You recall that there was a party decision on the abolition of the sovnarkhozes [economic regional councils]? Because they were narrowly concerned with local problems, they began to lead to a lag in technical policy. All organizational work was supposed to be assumed by the ministries that were then created. That meant thinking about the sector's present and future and skillfully combining the center's monitoring and organizational work with the development of initiative at enterprises.

Many union ministries, however, content themselves with the role of an intermediate link that simply redistributes the material and technical resources allocated by the USSR Gosplan. Moreover, since they have insufficient knowledge of a region's problems, they often display subjectivism and have centralized everything to such an extent that an enterprise leader cannot hammer in a nail without permission "from above."

There are many such instances. I will cite an example. I went to the Tokmak factory for the primary processing of wool and was staggered to find that 90 percent of the golden fleece was stored outdoors. If it snows or rains the raw material for suits is damaged. Why is this? It turns out that the factory director cannot "get" permission from N. Tarasov, the USSR light industry minister, for the construction of covered sheds.

The republic's Communist Party Central Committee had to intervene in this matter. You will say that the party organ is assuming other people's functions. I agree. But it really makes you sick to see such things. You can, so to speak, put your hands in your pockets and take a detached view of defects, but nothing is gained by this. So we send telegrams to various ministries: Thousands of tons of onions prepared for the northerners are lying around at Kirghizia's stations because there are no freight cars, or equipment is at a standstill during the grain harvesting because -- this unfortunately happens quite frequently -- Soyuzneftebyt has failed to supply fuel.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said quite rightly at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum that we must enhance the responsibility of our ministers and department leaders for the resolution of national economic tasks.

Duplication in work, in my view, also arises because of the fact that the boundaries between the functions of various organs are still unclear. We need a more precise demarcation of duties at all levels and at all "rungs" of management so that everybody does his own work, not somebody else's.

Question: And so that everybody is responsible for the fate of the statewide cause?

Answer: Exactly. One thing stems from the other. If every oblast, republic, and department copes with its own tasks, the economy of the whole country will constantly strengthen. This is how we set the task in the republic, and this is affecting the results. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, Kirghizia fulfilled the plans in terms of all the main indicators. The collectives have also successfully coped with the targets for the first quarter, so we are not approaching the end of the 5-year plan empty-handed. It is important to consolidate and develop this success. The republic's party organization is working on this now.

Kazakhstan CP Plenum

PM071711 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 13th Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee was held 27 April 1984.

The plenum heard and discussed the report "On the Results of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Arising From Its Decisions and From the Speech at This Plenum by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko," which was delivered by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Speaking in the debate were: V.A. Liventsov, first secretary of Aktyubinsk Kazakh Obkom; A.A. Tynybayev, first secretary of Taldy-Kurgan Kazakh Obkom; N.D. Zaikin, leader of a tunnelers' team at the "Karagandaugol" Production Association's "Tentekskaya" mine; Ye. T. Taskinbayev, chairman of Guryev Oblispolkom; V.F. Vagner, director of the "Oktyabrskiy" Sovkhoz, Kokchetav Oblast; A.D. Koychumanov, first secretary of Alma-Ata Kazakh Gorkom; Ye. V. Gvozdev, vice president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences; K.B. Balakhmetov, Kazakh SSR minister of education; A.S. Yeremenko, chairman of Semipalatinsk Oblispolkom; R.G. Muldabayeva, operator at the "Mangyshlakneft" production association's "Zhetybayneft" petroleum and gas extraction administration; V.I. Mashkunov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; and M.U. Sutyushev, director of the S.M. Kirov Plant in Petropavlovsk City.

The plenum wholly and fully approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the programmatic propositions and conclusions contained in the speech at this plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; adopted them for steadfast guidance and execution, and made them the basis of the entire activity of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, economic organs, and the mass media.

The plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee expressed the firm confidence that the Communists and all working people of the republic will do everything possible to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech. there, will exert every effort and all their energy for a further increase in the country's ideological-political, economic, and defense potential, and will strive for substantial new successes in the practical realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress and of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion which is being published in the press.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum examined organizational issues.

The plenum released Comrade N.A. Nazarbayev from the duties of secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee in connection with his appointment as chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

The plenum elected Comrade K. Turysov a member of the Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party.

With this the plenum concluded its work.

Armenian Supreme Soviet Held

GF081150 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 26 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium held a routine session. The Presidium reviewed the measures taken by the Armenian SSR Soviets of People's Deputies for the realization of the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the instructions and conclusions made in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches at the plenum and the session. B.Ye. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech in that regard.

The Presidium fully approved the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and adopted them for unswerving fulfillment. A commission was created to comprehensively establish and present a plan for the implementation of the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, by the republic's soviets of people's deputies. The Presidium urged the Armenian SSR people's deputies village, rayon, and city soviets executive committees to hold sessions within 1 month to review the measures for fulfilling the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the instructions and conclusions made in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches there. Participating in the local soviet sessions will be the leadership and members of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, officials of the Presidium's administration, and officials of the rayon and city soviets' executive committees.

D.M. Sayadyan, chairman of Kamo City Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee, made a speech at the session on the work carried out for the implementation of the USSR law on increasing the role of labor collectives, enterprises, establishments, and organizations in management. It was noted that the city soviet and its executive committee and the enterprises, establishments, and organizations, directed by the decisions of the higher party and state organs, are carrying out certain work for the realization of the abovementioned law.

At the same time, it was noted that there are serious shortcomings in that work. The constitutional plenipotentaries of the labor collectives are not being fully utilized in revising and solving governmental and public affairs issues and are not regularly participating in the planning for the economic and social development of the enterprises, establishments, and organizations.

The Kamo City Soviet Executive Committee has not reached the point where the establishments and organizations independent of departmental control are presenting the indicators corresponding to their plan outlines to the executive committee for revision. It has also not become a practice to present for initial revision to the concerned labor collective the outlines of the decisions of the city soviet and their executive committee sessions on the issues dealing with individual enterprise and organization work.

The decision adopted by the Presidium is aimed at eliminating shortcomings and securing the full implementation of the law regarding the labor collectives.

M.G. Mkrtchyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Conservation of Natural Resources Commission, spoke on the fulfillment of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decision adopted on 3 August 1983 for the implementation of the Armenian SSR territorial decision on land recultivation.

The Presidium noted that the corresponding ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations, and executive committees, despite the considerable improvement in land recultivation, have not fully implemented the decision in that regard and the demands of the territorial laws. They have been urged to take decisive measures to fulfill the land recultivation plans, unswervingly implement the territorial laws, and eliminate the shortcomings in that regard.

The Presidium heard and reviewed the reports of K.G. Boghosyan, chairman of Sevan Rayon People's Deputies Executive Committee, and R.A. Gukasyan, chairman of Sevan City Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee, on the work carried out by them for the consolidation of socialist law and preservation of public order.

The decision calls for the establishment and implementation of concrete measures leading to the cessation of rights violations and the consolidation of the struggle against anti-public acts.

The work method of the Ararat Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee was reviewed in order to strengthen ideological and educational work with youth at their places of residence in accordance with the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions. Speeches were made on that issue by B.L. Aydinyan, chairman of the rayon soviet executive committee, and B.G. Safyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Youth Affairs Commission. A corresponding decision was adopted.

A report was heard at the session on the results of the United Day of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet of People's Deputies held on 18 April, and a number of other republic issues were reviewed.

Participating in the Presidium session were leaders of corresponding ministries and departments of the republic.

Armenian Meeting on Guidelines

GF062020 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 19 Apr 84 p 2

[Excerpts] The December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum set the task before the country's national economy workers of raising labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan and reducing the cost of output produced by 0.5 percent.

The Soviet people, as well as the workers of our republic, accepted with great satisfaction and interest the added proposal of the party, knowing full well that the successful fulfillment of the country's further socioeconomic development plans greatly depends on it. Large-scale patriotic movements have begun in labor collectives to achieve those goals. It has been noted that in our republic a rise in labor productivity of 1 percent would mean an additional R66 million worth of output produced, while a 0.5-percent reduction in costs would save R29 million.

This subject was discussed at the mass meetings held in the republic on 18 April.

Armenian Communist Party Central Committee members and candidate members, the members of the Armenian Communist Party Auditing Commission, and deputies of the USSR and the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet delivered speeches at the industrial enterprises, construction and transport organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, other agricultural institutions, and scientific and educational establishments.

The meetings discussed ways to secure the successful implementation of the party's new proposal. They noted that the struggle to raise labor productivity and reduce costs has become the honorable task of each collective. Taking into consideration the internal reserves, the collectives of many enterprises have projected higher goals. Patriotic labor, the development of initiative, increased responsibility, and the establishment of strict economy in all work locations are factors for success toward which the republic's electric machine builders and machine tool constructors, chemists and metallurgy workers, labor collectives of the light and food industry, other enterprises, and other fields of national economy have directed their activities.

Demirchyan Receives Heroes

GF061926 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpts] On 16 April, Comrade K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, received the Heroes of the Soviet Union residing in our republic.

In warmly congratulating the meeting's participants on the occasion of the 50-year jubilee of establishing the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, Comrade K. Demirchyan noted that the Communist Party has a great interest in and concern for the brave sons and daughters of the Soviet people who have performed heroic deeds in defending the freedom and independence of the Soviet motherland.

Following that, Comrade K. Demirchyan briefed the Heroes of the Soviet Union on the main directions of the republic's economic and social development and noted the most important significance of unswerving implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the February and April CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and the instructions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches.

The meeting was attended by Comrades B. Sarkisov, F. Sarkisyan, K. Dallakyan , V. Galumyan, K. Gambaryan, L. Nersesyan, Ye Shatalin, G. Voskanyan, A. Topuzyan, M. Arutyunyan, G. Martirosyan, M. Muradyan, M. Yuzbashyan, L. Saakyan, and M. Davtyan, administrator of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Administration of Affairs.

Azerbaijan Aktiv Meeting

GF081840 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The meeting held on 7 May by the Azerbaijan party and economic aktivs discussed matters related to obligations in the field of major construction in the republic as derived from the decisions of the December 1983 and February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the recommendations of the debate held by the CPSU Central Committee, and the instructions and conclusions contained in the addresses delivered by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. He said: The party attaches great priority to the construction of major establishments. In moving to fulfill the recommendations and suggestions of the CPSU Central Committee, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee is consistently working to implement a series of measures aimed at increasing major construction output and upgrading organizational issues and technical work related to the field of construction.

In continuing his address, Kyamran Bagirov (?praised) the construction workers efforts during the past 3 years of the current 5-year plan period and added that, compared with the same period of the previous 5-year plan, the use of intermediary means has been greater. The volume of construction work increased by 27 percent. Major (?construction) worth R4.7 million has been put into operation. Significant work has been carried out during the current year aimed at consolidating the mutual relations between the republic's [word indistinct] and chief administration.

The first quarterly year plans have been fulfilled. However, the achievements attained do not warrant laxity. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov pointed out that there are serious shortcoming related to major construction projects, which constitute an important aspect of the economy -- shortcomings which have created discomfort. Comrade Bagirov went on to examine in detail the construction work situation of major establishments in detail and explained the shortcomings and how to allay them. Matters related to speeding up major construction projects in rural regions, consolidating the technical domain in the economy's agrarian sphere, and improving the work and living conditions of rural workers were convened in detail in the address.

Muhiddin Mustafayev, first secretary of Nakhichevan Oblast Party Committee; Boris Kevorkov, first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast; Aliyev, minister of construction [name and title as heard]; Gasanov, minister of rural construction; Kyazimov, minister of installation and special construction work; Sadykov, minister of construction materials; Industryl Musayev, first secretary of Baku City Party Committee; and Aliyev, first secretary of Sumgait City Party Committee, also addressed the meeting.

The participants at the meeting discussed the problems related to the construction of dwellings and major establishments in rural regions, and pointed out the ways and means of overcoming them.

Also participating in the work of the meeting were Comrades Gasan Gasanov, Svetlana Kaumova, Vasiliy Konovalov, Isay Mamedov, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Gasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Ziya Yusif-Zade, Dzhangir Muslim-Zade, and Gadzhibaba Efendiyev.

A detailed report has been published in the press on the meeting of the republic's party and economic aktivs.

Shevardnadze Activities

PM080855 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian reports activities within the Georgian SSR by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, in the second half of April as follows:

The 17 April issue frontpages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Trade Fair Invites Purchasers," which states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze visited the trade fair" in Tbilisi 15 April and that, "while highly assessing the initiative of the republic's Ministry of Trade in organizing the sale of industrial goods, made a number of recommendations for further improving and perfecting this form of trade."

The same issue carries on pages 1 and 4 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Memory Has No Time Limit," which states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze took part in the events held on Memorial Day" -- a republic-wide occasion held 15 April to honor the republic's war dead.

The 20 April issue carries on pages 1 and 2 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "First Quarter: Results, Trends, and Prospects: From a Joint Session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium," which states that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the session" on an unspecified date.

The 21 April issue frontpages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Following Ilich's Behests" which states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze was in the Presidium" 20 April at Tbilisi's Z. Paliashvili State Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet for a "ceremonial session of representatives of the Georgian capital's party, soviet, and public organizations and the Tbilisi garrison military units to mark the 114th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth."

The 22 April issue frontpages a Nugzer Mikeladze report entitled "Tbilisi, 21 April" which states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze took part in the subbotnik" held 21 April in Tbilisi.

The 24 April issue frontpages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Tea-84: Quantity Without Detriment to Quality," which states that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, addressed a republican conference of tea-growers in the processing industry held in Batumi" on an unspecified date.

The same issue carries on pages 1 and 2 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Law and Order Is an Everyday Concern," which states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee" was "in the presidium" at and "summed up the results of the meeting" of Georgia's party aktiv held 17 April to discuss law and order.

The 25 April issue carries on pages 1 and 3 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "To the Memory of an Outstanding Thinker," which states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze was in the presidium" at a "jubilee soiree held 23 April at the Tbilisi Z. Paliashvili Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet" to mark the 140th anniversary of the birth of Niko Nikoladze, an outstanding Georgian public and cultural figure.

The 26 April issue frontpages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "In the Interests of the Development of the National Economy," which states that on an unspecified date "a meeting was held at the Georgian CP Central Committee between E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and Comrade L.A. Bibin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and topical tasks of further developing the republic's national economy were discussed."

Finally, the 27 April issue frontpages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Taking Account of the Masses' Opinion," which states that Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Central Committee, was in the presidium" at and "opened with an introductory speech" a republic seminar-conference on the study and consideration of public opinion, a plenary session of which was held 26 April in the assembly hall of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The same issue carries on pages 1 and 3 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "High Organization for May Day Trade," which states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, summarized the results of the conference" held at the Georgian CP Central Committee on an unspecified date to discuss questions of organizing May Day holiday trade.

Nabiyev Addresses Tajik Plenum

LD051038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] A plenary session of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee opened in Dushanbe today. Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report on the tasks of the republic party organization arising from the decisions of the Arpil 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Chernenko's speech at the plenum. It was noted that the republic has overfulfilled the 4-month plan for output of industrial products and has achieved a higher growth rate than planned for this year. At the same time, it was emphasized that individual party committees are interfering in an unauthorized manner in the work of local soviets in the republic, occasionally taking over the resolution of economic and other questions from them.

Turkmen Party Meeting

GF091446 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined a number of questions concerning economic, social, and cultural construction.

The bureau discussed the work of Mariy Gorkom for controlling the Marxist-Leninist education of Communists and for improving the styles and methods of party training in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

It noted that the questions of improving the styles and methods of party training command the central attention of a number of primary party organizations, that these questions are being studied by the gorkom bureau and by the primary party organizations, and that attention is being devoted to the study, elucidation, and dissemination of the work experience of the best schools and seminars. Work is being carried out to consolidate the material base of political training.

At the same time, the bureau noted that the progress of the Mariy Marxist-Leninist training of Communists still does not meet the demands of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution on Further Improving Party Training in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Demands of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The gorkom and its bureau are weakly fulfilling the demands of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum regarding the change in the style of approach toward the organization and guidance of party training. In the resolution passed on this question, the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau obliged Mariy Obkom to offer practical assistance to the gorkom in selecting and preparing propaganda cadres and in consolidating control over the quality and effectiveness of training.

A question on the progress in fulfilling the Resolution of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers on the Measures for Improving the Construction, Maintenance, and Repair of Highways was examined. The Republic's party, soviet, and economic organs are carrying out definite work for improving the construction, repair, and maintenance of highways. The obkoms and the oblispolkoms according to their local conditions, are implementing measures aimed at fulfilling the designated tasks. In the past 2 years, the overall volume of construction and repair work in this sector increased by about 27 percent. The production and technical base received considerable boosts. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan period, this led to a considerable increase in the volume of industrial production and to the improvement of the discharged products.

At the same time, the specified measures are not being implemented satisfactorily. The bureau called upon concerned ministries and department and Ashkhabad Gorispolkom to totally implement the previously specified measures. The obkoms and the oblispolkoms are tasked with activating the work of the local soviets of people's deputies on the questions of road construction and to better direct the activity of the road construction organizations for the complete fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plans of the rayons and for the utilization of available resources.

The Bureau examined the results of the work of the republic's national economic sectors during the first quarter of the year and the tasks for fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges during 1984. It noted that by widely disseminating socialist emulation for adequately responding to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen Communist Party the republic's workers achieved specific successes in developing the economy and in fulfilling the planned tasks of the first quarter of this year. All the oblasts and the majority of the republic's ministries and departments, except the Ministry of Local Industry and the Turkmen Gas Industry Association, coped with the 3-month plans for the production output of industrial products.

The Central Committee Bureau noted that there are concrete shortcomings in the work of national economic sectors and considerable unused reserves. The resolution adopted specified measures on this question directed at absolutely fulfilling the planned tasks by all the republic's sectors, ministries, and departments.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also examined questions on the measures for fulfilling the criticism, requests, and proposals -- discussed at the previous plenums of the Central Committee and at the meetings of republic's party aktiv -- on the 50th anniversary of the Mariy locomotive station and the Ashkhabad aviation enterprise, and on improving the contents and effectiveness of the information programs of the Turkmen television and other questions having important party, political, and national economic significance. Relevant resolutions were passed on the questions discussed.

Turkmen Ministers Meet

GF061644 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] On 23 April, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers examined the results in fulfilling the Turkmen SSR state plan for social and economic development, the socialist pledges to further increase labor productivity and reduce production costs, and the Turkmen SSR state budget for the first quarter of 1984. The Council of Ministers noted that by waging a struggle to fulfill the adopted socialist pledges and to increase labor productivity and decrease production costs, the republic's workers are achieving further successes in developing the economy and in raising the standard of living of the population.

In the first quarter of this year, the volume of industrial production compared with the same period last year increased by 2.8 percent. The production output plan was overfilled at 104.9 percent. Products worth over R44 million were produced ahead of the scheduled plan. The production of consumer goods considerably increased. Compared with the same period last year, labor productivity increased by 2.6 percent. At the expense of an increase in labor productivity, a 96 percent growth in production output was achieved. The plans for commissioning the fixed funds and the state capital investments and for putting housing and other projects into operation are being overfulfilled.

Spring agricultural field work is being successfully carried out. The major areas of land were prepared for cotton sowing, which will allow for sowing on an extended front. The plans for the purchase of meat, milk, eggs, and wool were overfulfilled.

At the same time, the Council of Ministers noted that many industrial enterprises are not coping with the tasks of increased production output and labor productivity and the production of high quality products, and are not fulfilling delivery plans pledged in their contracts. The unauthorized practice of correcting plans continues. Such practice is observed at the republic's Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry, the Ministry of the Light Industry, at the spare parts repair [Zapasenergoremont] enterprise and other places.

Many construction organizations are not fully mastering capital investments and are not concentrating capital investments and material resources at the starting construction sites. Construction of buildings for schools, children's preschools, medical institutions, and projects of municipal importance is experiencing delays. The plans for retail trade turnover, domestic services, freight turnover, and transportation of passengers are not being fulfilled. No persistent struggle is being waged in a number of enterprises for increasing labor productivity and reducing the costs of production and works.

The Council of Ministers obliged the leaders of the ministries and departments to take urgent measures for fulfilling the tasks of all the major technical and economic indicators and to ensure the fulfillment of the plans during 1984. Special attention was devoted to the fulfillment of the socialist pledges for labor productivity growth and waste reduction and to the use of all available reserves for absolutely fulfilling the planned tasks of the 4th year of the 5-year plan period.

The Council of Ministers examined a question on the work of Mari Oblispolkom for verifying the Food Program in light of the demands of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It noted that the executive committees of the oblast's soviets of people's deputies are improving the forms and methods of agro-industrial management. The material and technical base of the agro-industrial sector and the economic management were consolidated. The efficiency of labor in agricultural and labor productivity increased. Other measures for the social and economic reorganization of agriculture are being implemented. Definite work is to be carried out for consolidating the rayon agro-industrial associations and for increasing their influence over the practical work.

At the same time, the rayon agro-industrial associations are not playing their role as organizers and are not achieving high labor results. The production capabilities and internal reserves are not being fully utilized for expanding the production of agricultural products. In the past, the oblast did not fulfill the plan for the production and purchase of raw cotton, fruits, grapes, grain, vegetables, milk, and eggs. The soviet organs and the agro-industrial associations are not giving the necessary help to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to eliminate the mentioned shortcomings and omissions. The resolution of the Council of Ministers specified measures for raising the level of control over the agro-industrial associations and for eliminating the shortcomings in their work for fulfilling the Food Program.

Reviewing the results of fulfilling the plan for the construction of houses and social, cultural, and municipal projects during the first quarter of the year and the measures for fulfilling the plan during the first half of 1984, the Council of Ministers drew the attention of the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms to the unsatisfactory situation in the construction of houses and social, cultural and municipal projects and firmly held them personally responsible for the results of work by these sectors.

The meeting was addressed by Ch. S. Karriyev, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers. N.B. Makarkin, G.S. Mishchenko, and M.G. Shmidt, members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and O.I. Ushankuliyev, candidate member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, were present at the meeting.

Uzbek Party Plenum

LD041429 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Ways of raising the role of soviets of people's deputies and the implementation of general education and vocational school reform were at the center of attention of the participants at today's plenum of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party. The tasks of the republic party organization ensuing from the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the theses and conclusions contained in Comrade Chernenko's speech there were discussed.

In the report by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, and in the speeches it was noted that the soviets should try to more effectively influence the fulfillment of national economic plans and socialist pledges and try to achieve a steady growth of labor productivity and a lowering of the cost of production. The further development of cotton growing and an increase in the production and improvement in the quality of Uzbekistan's "White Gold" should become objects of special concern for the republic's deputies.

Measures for the implementation of the main guidelines of the school reform in the republic were thoroughly discussed at the plenum.

Ukraine Youth Commission Meets

AU090920 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] At its recent routine session, the Commission of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet for Youth Affairs examined the work performed by Lvov Oblast Soviets of People's Deputies to coordinate the activity of economic organs and public organizations in the communist education of youths in accordance with the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. At the session, it was noted that the oblast soviets were taking steps to intensify ideological influence on young people, to cultivate among young men and women firm communist convictions and an active position in life, and to provide suitable conditions for their productive work, education, and interesting recreation.

At the same time, the standards and quality of the ideopolitical, labor, and moral education of young people still does not always meet the increased requirements. Some young men and women have not become involved in the public life of their collectives and have not been a part of mass cultural undertakings.

The commission instructed the oblast soviets of people's deputies to eliminate existing shortcomings in the aforesaid sphere, to intensify ideo-educational work among young people, and to steer this work toward the shaping of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism among young men and women in accordance with the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, with the USSR Supreme Soviet decision on the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools, and with the directives given by Comrade Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, participated in the session of the commission.

SHAKEUP IN IRKUTSK OBLAST MILITIA REPORTED

PM081114 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by USSR Minister of Internal Affairs V. Fedorchuk under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Acted. What Has Been Done?": "The Echo of a Shot in the Night"]

[Text] "A Shot in the Night" -- that was the title of a report published in IZVESTIYA on 12 March. The report described how Anatoliy Shastin, a criminal investigator of the Chunskiy Rayon Militia Department in Irkutsk Oblast, died at the hands of a drunkard. Without hesitation, Shastin walked into danger to save a woman and some children. A. Shastin was posthumously awarded the Order of the Red Banner. But the tragedy could have been avoided...

After the incident was published, the MVD carried out an investigation, including an on-the-spot visit. Here is the ministry's report to the editorial office:

For shortcomings in the organization of work and for a lax attitude toward the execution of official duties which led to tragic consequences, I.P. Mikhaylov, chief of the Chunskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department, has been relieved of his post. V.G. Romanyuk, divisional militia inspector, who failed to take measures to prevent the crime, has been dismissed from the internal affairs organs. Other militia workers have also been punished.

The article and the results of the check were discussed at an operational conference of the Irkutsk Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration. The violations that have been permitted received a principled evaluation. Additional measures were outlined to prevent violations of the law and to strengthen the protection of public order in the oblast.

KIRGHIZ, BELORUSSIAN MINISTERS REPLACED

PM080936 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 17 April 1984 frontpages a 16 April Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing "Comrade Konstantin Borisovich Gusev" deputy chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers. The same paper carries an unattributed report on page 4 entitled "At the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" which states that "Comrade Sergey Grigoryevich Moiseyev has been relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers on his retirement."

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 17 April 1984 frontpages a 16 April Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree relieving "Comrade Anatoliy Yevgenyevich Andreyev" of his post as Belorussian SSR minister of motor transportation on his retirement and appointing "Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Borodich" to replace him.

MINISTER VIEWS PROGRESS IN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM081103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Article by S. Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machine building, under the rubric "The Economy: Large-Scale Experiment": "The First Steps"]

[Text] The party has put forward the improvement of the economic mechanism as an important condition for switching the national economy to an intensive path of development. Since the beginning of this year the heavy and transport machine building sector has been working within the framework of an economic experiment, which is regarded by labor collectives as a sign of great trust on the part of the party and government.

The essence of the experiment is that enterprises' rights in planning and economic activity are really extended, their responsibility is increased, interest in improving the end results of work is created, and these results are more closely linked with work quality. The following very important indicators have been placed at the focus of attention: fulfillment of the plan in strict accordance with the specified products list and in accordance with contracts, labor productivity, prime costs, profits, and quality.

Stable standards have been introduced; incentive funds, social, cultural, and consumer service funds, and funds for developing science and production are being formed on their basis. Labor collectives have independent control of these funds: they develop housing construction and carry out modernization and retool enterprises.

Certain results can already be summarized. The sector's enterprises have improved their work in the first quarter of this year compared with the same period last year. The growth in commodity output amounted to 4.6 percent, as opposed to 3.7 percent, and growth in labor productivity was 5.3 percent, as opposed to 4.6 percent. The entire increase in production volume was achieved through increased labor productivity. Prime cost was reduced by 1.4 percent, as opposed to 0.9 percent.

Something that is particularly important is that output was almost entirely -- 99.8 percent -- sold according to contract. Last year this indicator amounted to only 94.5 percent. Enterprises reduced the number of unfulfilled contractual commitments more than fivefold.

This makes it possible to conclude that a number of the experiments' provisions and the stable normatives are beginning to improve the end results. Moreover, the earlier delivery of the sector plan by the USSR Gosplan and the more precise orientation of all subunits toward improving economic activity have contributed to the good result.

Enterprises have felt a real benefit from 100-percent fulfillment of their commitments to customers. This increases the economic incentive funds by 15 percent, whereas each underfulfillment percentage point of the contractual commitments plan results in a 3 percent loss of these funds. Such is the value of accuracy. It is indicative that the sector's leading associations with complex products lists completely fulfilled their contractual commitments. These include the Zhdanovtyazhmash and Novo-Kramatorskiy Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod associations, enterprises belonging to the Soyuzteplovozputmash All-Union Production Association, and others. However, there are also collectives which failed to cope with these indicators. And this worries us. It is necessary to analyze their work once again and resolve the problems revealed by the experiment.

Briefly, the improvement in economic indicators is the fruit of the painstaking work of preparing and carrying out the experiment. However, it has to be admitted that the results thus far have been achieved thanks to the improvement of order and other very accessible reserves lying "on the surface."

But the main work has been and will be deep beneath the surface and affects all strata of our activity. Above all, there is the improvement of planning and economic work and the better use of production capacities.

The sector's main task is to satisfy as fully as possible the national economy's needs for highly efficient equipment, increase export deliveries, and create machinery and equipment meeting modern standards. That constitutes our end result. And the experiment is enabling us to produce it more efficiently.

Since the beginning of the 11th 5-Year Plan the ministry's enterprises have put into production around 600 new or modernized machines, including 146 types assimilated in the USSR for the first time. During this period 124 types of obsolete equipment have been taken out of production. At the same time a number of machines produced by our enterprises fall short of modern standards regarding certain parameters.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology together with the ministry has assessed the technical standard of our main products. Schedules for modernizing existing machines and creating new machines have thus been established. The task during modernization is to achieve only the highest modern standards and to replace the products withdrawn from production only with goods in the highest quality category.

The experiment provides for the necessary economic interest and enhanced responsibility on the part of collectives in creating and assimilating new equipment. Enterprises are given the right to make independent use of part of the resources of the integrated fund for the development of science and technology to finance self-initiated and planning, design, and research work and to compensate for increased expenditure during the period of their assimilation. The size of one-time bonuses for designers and technicians has been increased. Provision is made for incentive markups of up to 30 percent on the wholesale price of highly efficient products bearing the seal of quality.

We are now ensuring that our plants produce prototypes and trial series of new machinery before series orders. In the first quarter 47 targets in the new equipment plan were fulfilled. In the second quarter we have to increase this by 50 percent. Unfortunately, a very great deal of time in the development of new products is expended during the initial stages of their creation-issuing and coordinating targets and formulating technical proposals and designs. Little time is left for manufacturing, testing, and refining prototypes. The coordination time must be reduced to the minimum.

At the same time this problem cannot be resolved without developing the existing experimental production units and experimental bases and creating new ones. The standard and quality of the machinery produced depend on the level of their technical equipment. The ministry allocates resources for these purposes, but it is also essential that the USSR Gosplan resolve these questions as a matter of priority when examining the plans for capital construction.

Considerable difficulties arise in connection with the USSR Gosplan's failure to elaborate a stable long-term plan for manufacturing machinery with a long production cycle which is coordinated with customers' capital investments. The situation in planning the development of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy is particularly unsatisfactory. Resolving this question would enable us to advance more rapidly. It is also essential that the 1985 plan be delivered to the ministry no later than 1 July of this year. This follows directly from the logic of the experiment and will allow detailed study of the plan at enterprises.

Although the first quarter's results are encouraging, we appreciate that our main task is to successfully fulfill the plan for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole. The main direction here is the further improvement of scheduling and the organization of an efficient system of dispatcher control over the course of production on the basis of "startup-production" schedules. Unfortunately, a number of enterprises have not adopted this system. Of course, the schedules by themselves will not ensure that the plans are fulfilled. Proper preparation of production and systematic monitoring by enterprise leaders are essential.

The ministry has adopted measures to strengthen the services engaged in drawing up orders and contracts. But this is insufficient. In a number of instances we are being let down by associated sectors (especially those not participating in the experiment), which are not meeting in full their contractual commitments for supplies of components. This creates additional difficulties.

Until now many of the leaders of our enterprises and all-union production associations have justified their poor work by citing unsatisfactory material and technical supply. But often they have used this merely as cover. The USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, and the USSR Gossnab have given us great assistance with regard to supply and this is undoubtedly having a favorable effect on the results of the sectors' work.

Now that this problem has been largely solved, our own shortcomings in planning and organizing production, in using equipment, in introducing new equipment, and in other aspects of our activity have been exposed. It is especially important to reduce labor-intensiveness. This involves increasing the mechanization of manufacturing processes and developing tool shops. The question of achieving the planned level of labor-intensiveness has been posed sharply. However, many of the chief engineers in our enterprises and technology institutes have not drawn the conclusions for themselves.

The actual labor-intensiveness of many products still remains in excess of the design figure. There are instances where the design labor-intensiveness of products has not been established at all. The ministry collegium, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the AUCCTU have approved the initiative of the Uralmash and Novo-Kramatorskiy Machinostroitelnyy Zavod associations on reducing the labor-intensiveness of output on the basis of personal and collective creative plans.

During preparation for the experiment, the 1984 plan figures for labor-intensiveness were compared with the shops' actual throughput capacity. The bottlenecks were identified in advance. The main bottleneck is castings and forgings production. In connection with the experiment, we have been authorized to retool casting shops using capital repair resources, and we have started this work.

Much is being done to improve the coefficient of metal utilization. However, this indicator is still low in some plants. At the Penzdizelmash Association almost half the metal is converted into filings during the machining of unfinished crankshafts. A switchover to new waste-free production processes such as upset bending, [gibka s vysadkoy] and the rolling of gear wheels, shafts, and other parts is therefore envisaged. Much has to be done to ensure a steady production process and strict observance of production discipline in our plants.

We are paying serious attention to raising equipment's shift index. This year it is planned to increase it to 1.42. Not only is the level of technical equipment of every unit analyzed but every work station is being certified. Our goal is to renew the machine tool supply, switch over to program-controlled machine tools, and reorient ourselves toward multiple machine tool operation.

At present one in five workers in the sector is a multiple machine tool operator, and I would like the figure to be one in three. We also have to review the system of orders for new equipment.

We are pinning high hopes on the widespread introduction of collective forms of labor organization and remuneration. One of Uralmash's casting shops has achieved fine end results. Thanks to the integral process of the team contract system they have been able to increase the production of high-quality castings by 17 percent in 18 months. This experience has been examined and approved by the ministry collegium and the trade union central committee presidium.

The party attaches particular significance to improving the style and methods of work. We have still not completely eliminated the practice whereby the adoption of measures is confined to issuing another order and preparing additional instructions. The lever represented by effective monitoring of fulfillment of party and government resolutions and ministry orders must be strengthened here. To this end we have created inspection and monitoring groups in every enterprise. In this way it is intended to enhance the responsibility of grassroots management components and increase executive discipline.

I have discussed the main tasks confronting the sector. By successfully resolving them, we can advance even more rapidly along the path of intensive development of the economy. In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, "We have entered the exceptionally crucial stage in the 5-year plan when there is only a matter of months to go. And the situation is certainly not such that we can manage without a further increase in the intensity of our economic work."

The skillful and efficient organization of work at all levels of the sector's management and an acceleration of the existing tempo guarantee successful execution of the experiment and increased labor efficiency and quality.

ECONOMIST URGES STRICTER FINES FOR POLLUTION

PM081359 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 May 84 First Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Danilov: "Ecology as the Arbitrator"]

[Text] During the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan the air has become cleaner in Volgograd, Voronezh, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, and other cities in the country. The atmosphere in Moscow and Leningrad is among the cleanest in the world's major cities. All this is true. Nonetheless, there are still many rayons and cities where the ecological situation cannot be described as satisfactory.

The reasons that are given for this are, as a rule, the same everywhere. The capacity of industrial enterprises is growing rapidly, while the installation of gas purification equipment at waste gas emission outlets is proceeding slowly. The production of gas purification and dust filtering installations has increased considerably, but the plan for this equipment is being fulfilled only 70-80 percent. Purification installations are relegated to the second or third stage of construction and take much longer to install than prescribed by the norms. By no means all leaders pleading urgent production needs realize that the thousands and hundreds of thousands of rubles "saved" on purification installations will run into millions of rubles that will have to be spent tomorrow to restore nature.

In my view, improved economic monitoring would help to avoid such situations. It would not be difficult to organize. In particular, it would be advisable for the All-Union Bank for Funding Capital Investments not to consider new industrial installations where purification facilities are not fully installed as completed, and to apply material sanctions in these cases.

One of the causes of air pollution are gas purification and dust collection facilities that have not been completed or do not comply with ecological demands. Many examples could be cited where, after the startup of the enterprise, it is "suddenly" realized that the purification installations are not functioning. Thus in 1982 around 40 percent of purification facilities at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification were not functioning efficiently or were faulty, in the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry the figure was 17 percent, in the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy 25 percent, in the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy 27 percent, and in the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer 25 percent.

And perhaps some thought should be given to changing the system of settling accounts between design and construction organizations and their clients? For instance, three-fourths of the agreed total could be paid on completion of the project, and the remainder after the installation has been tested in operation.

Currently, many monitoring organizations watch vigilantly to ensure that the upper limit of the permissible concentration of pollutants is not exceeded in enterprises' emissions. If you pass the "red line," you pay a fine. But if you do not exceed the norm, if you stay within the limits of what is permissible by a few hundredths of a percent, then it appears that you can poison nature legally.

Moreover, the upper limits of the permissible concentration of pollutants have their weak points. Most calculations are based on the appraisal of the direct effect of a pollutant taken in isolation. In practice, however, the substances emitted into the atmosphere in "permissible" quantities enter into reaction forming new compounds which -- as experience has shown -- can produce extremely unfavorable effects.

Experience indicates that there should be no emissions at a modern production facility. But current building regulations and design rules are still not oriented toward the comprehensive solution of the task of protecting the atmosphere from pollution. Thus, under the "sanitary regulations for the design of industrial enterprises," it is possible to use superhigh stacks (up to 300-500 meters) to disperse noxious substances in the atmosphere. The higher the stack, the higher the quantity of noxious substances that may be emitted into the atmosphere. It is true that a superhigh stack will result in a lower concentration of noxious substances in the vicinity of an enterprise. But at the same time it will pollute a bigger territory, and this should not be disregarded.

The existing system of fines levied for polluting the environment unfortunately does not have a serious effect on violators -- as practical experience has shown. And in general it is now clearly insufficient to speak about nature protection merely in the language of fines and laws. It would obviously be worthwhile to introduce obligatory payments for even the slightest pollution of the atmosphere (following the example of the GDR and other socialist countries).

These payments would be levied from enterprises on a permanent basis, and the funds obtained in this way would be used to cover expenses for the protection of the atmosphere. The size of the payments could be determined on the basis of the damage caused to the national economy by the emissions. It is true that there is still no accurate method for calculating this damage. But the payments could be based on the cost of the construction, commissioning, and operation of the purification installations that would meet the enterprise's needs. However, under any circumstances, the proposed levies would have to be higher than the running cost of purification installations. It would be advisable to include part of the cost of the levies in the prime cost of output, but it would be better if the greater part of it was deducted from the profit which falls to the enterprise.

Using the ruble to exert influence in this way might prompt economic managers to adopt a much more serious attitude to the purification of emissions and accelerate the modernization of production units.

In short, it is possible to create an economic situation at existing enterprises in which it would be considerably more advantageous for them to build purification installations than to pay for the damage inflicted on nature.

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

PM090943 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Goods for the People"]

[Excerpt] Labor enthusiasm, the intensive renewal of light industry, and the involvement in consumer goods production of most heavy industry enterprises have made it possible to improve the supply of many goods, particularly durables, to the population. Today more television sets, washing machines, fabrics, footwear, and knitted goods are produced and sold, and it is no longer a problem to acquire many household goods.

But, unfortunately, not all ministries and departments are coping with the targets established in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution: "On Increasing Production of Consumer Goods, Raising Their Quality, and Improving Their Range in 1981-1985." The AUCCTU Presidium Commission on Consumer Goods, which analyzed how the targets are being fulfilled, came to this conclusion.

Thus, not once in the past 3 years have the following ministries met production targets for the following items: the Ministry of the Radio Industry and the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry for color television sets; the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances for large refrigerators and washing machines; the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry for rubber footwear; the Ministry of the Food Industry for toilet soap, toothpaste and tooth powder, and synthetic detergents.... The list could be continued.

However, it is obviously more important today to investigate the reasons for the lag. The main reason is that there is still insufficient exactingness toward lagging collectives, their leaders, and trade union organizations. Certain ministries and trade union central committees do not pay the necessary attention to elaborating intensive plans and pledges for the production of consumer goods. Last year, for example, some enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry adopted pledges which they had already overfulfilled several times over by July. Even today there are collectives which have approached the counterplanning of consumer goods production very cautiously, while some have not adopted such plans at all.

Poor discipline in delivery according to contract hampers the growth of production volume. Violations of contractual relations between partners very frequently occur not for objective reasons, but through a lack of coordination, a striving only for narrow departmental aims, and low reciprocal exactingness. Quite recently, for example, TRUD organized a "round table" meeting of representatives of the Petr Alekseyev Fine Cloth Factory, the Vympel Sewn Goods Production Association, and Moscow's Lyudmila Store. After beginning the conversation with mutual recriminations, they ended by concluding an agreement on cooperation, and soon purchasers will be able to acquire the new models of clothing jointly developed by the partners. This is a good example of businesslike partnership.

When ministries' targets are determined, of course, the planned commissioning of new capacities is taken into account. But the construction of enterprises for the production of consumer goods is proceeding only slowly. Most ministries are not coping with the plans, and enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry are being built particularly slowly.

However, even existing light industry capacities are by no means fully utilized. For example, equipment idle time exceeds the norm by more than fourfold at the spinning production enterprises at the Glukhov Cotton Combine, the Leninsk-Kuznetskiy Fine Worsted Combine, and certain other plants.

Economic leaders and trade union organizations must seek and make fuller use of reserves for increasing production of consumer goods and encourage the elaboration of intensive counterplans and the adoption of high socialist pledges. The fulfillment of contracts, the construction and timely commissioning of new enterprises, and the attainment of design capacities must be strictly monitored.

The quality of consumer goods must be the special concern of trade unions. Enterprises frequently permit flagrant deviations from standards and technical conditions, substitutions of nonequivalent material, and the manufacture of outdated models. A large number of television sets and refrigerators and almost one-tenth of sewn articles, fabrics, and footwear are rejected by trade quality control inspectorates. Today, when the consumer market is largely saturated with many goods, it is only excellent quality that can lead to increased demand. But industry and trade have proven to be unprepared for work in these conditions, which has led to an increase in above-normative stocks of goods in stores.

Trade unions can and must exert their influence to solve this problem by organizing competition among partners on the "worker relay" principle and disseminating everywhere the experience of integral process quality teams and other forms of struggle for the quality and competitiveness of our goods. All this work will be a reliable foundation for implementing the comprehensive program now being elaborated for the development of consumer goods production and the services system.

To saturate the consumer market with high quality goods, as the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February (1984) Plenums stressed, is one of the urgent tasks of communist construction. Soviet trade unions must make their own weighty contribution to the resolution of this task.

HIGH TEMPERATURE WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS URGED

PM081431 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 26 April 1984 in its First Edition publishes on page 2 under the heading "Simple High-Temperature Solution" a 1,500-word article by political observer Ivan Yurchenko discussing how the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services Academy of Municipal Services has failed to act on recommendations for the experimental testing of new technology for the disposal of solid domestic garbage involving decomposition by heat (pyrolosis) -- a subject raised in previous articles in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Yurchenko asserts that a dispute has arisen between the two institutes responsible for submitting the documentation for the experimental pyrolosis device -- the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of High Temperatures and the Central Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Planning -- but points out that "this is by no means a dispute a scientific and technical nature. There is no battle of ideas here. It occurs only because the Academy of Municipal Services staffers are failing to put forward any proposals."

Having quoted letters from two readers, both specialists, who confirm the efficacy of the high-temperature processing of industrial waste, Yurchenko concludes.

"If the methods developed many years ago at the USSR Academy of Sciences High Temperature Institute can be used so effectively in leading industrial sectors, why have they still found no outlet in practice, in the national economy?"

BRIEFS

KHARKOV DEVELOPMENT PLAN -- A general plan for Kharkov municipal development up to the year 2005 was endorsed by the 18 April session of the city soviet. The new general plan calls for the further economic and sociocultural development of Kharkov City, and for the protection of the environment. By 2005, the city population will rise to 2 million. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 18 Apr 84 AU]

CRANES FOR SIBERIA -- The serial production of self-propelled hoist machines of a new design, intended for operations under the complex natural conditions of Siberia, has been introduced at the January Insurrection Heavy Machine-Building Association in Odessa. The first consignment of 25-ton machines has been shipped to Tyumen. Before the end of the 5-year period, the association will ship new powerful cranes to many projects in Siberia. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0400 GMT 19 Apr 84 AU]

PROGRESS 21 CARGO SHIP DOCKS WITH SALYUT

LD100712 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- The automatic docking of the cargo ship "Progress-21" with the orbital manned complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-11" was effected at 4:10 Moscow time today.

The search, rendezvous, alignment and docking of the spacecraft were performed with the help of onboard automatic equipment. The operations were supervised by the ground control centre and the crew of the orbital complex, the cosmonauts Kizim, Solovyev and Atkov. The cargo ship was docked with the station on the side of its engine compartment.

"Progress-21" brought to the station fuel for the integral engine unit, equipment, instruments and materials for research and for life support systems, and also mail.

According to reports of the crew and telemetry data, the on-board systems of the research complex "Salyut-7"-Soyuz-T-11"-"Progress-21" function normally.

The cosmonauts Kizim, Solovyev and Atkov are in good health.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES RADIO, TV ADVANCES

LD071307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpts] Our special correspondent Aleksandr Belotserkovets interviewed Gennadiy Georgiyevich Kudryavtsev, deputy USSR minister of communications.

At present, radio reaches our entire country; it is accessible for all of our population. The country's inhabitants now have more than 100 million radios and 85 million broadcast relay connections [radiotranslyatsionnaya tochka]

Today, the Soviet television broadcasting network is one of the biggest and most developed in the world. Quality reception of the first program is provided to about 90 percent of the country's population. The number of television sets in the country now exceeds 85 million. Practically every Soviet family living in the television reception zone has a set.

Currently, a multi-purpose network of satellite communications on the basis of geostationary satellites of the Raduga, Gorizont, and Ekran Moskva types have been created. Planned for the future are the creation and development of new multichannel satellite systems in the band above 12 GHZ which will provide for expansion of central and republican television broadcasting to several programs.

GORSHKOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO NUCLEAR SUB CREW

PM081019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Captain Lieutenant S. Ishchenko report: "Awards to Submariners"]

[Text] The crew of the nuclear-powered submarine commanded by Captain 1st Rank A. Olkhovikov has returned from a long voyage. A supreme test of spiritual and physical resources and constant readiness to fulfill every order from the command -- that is what such an ocean voyage means to those on a nuclear-powered submarine. The seamen resolved all their allotted tasks in an excellent manner.

The motherland has given a high assessment to their services. For courage and valor in the fulfillment of his military duty and success in mastering modern weaponry and equipment, the commander of the vessel, Capt 1st Rank A. Olkhovikov, has been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. Orders and medals have also been awarded to the following members of the nuclear-powered submarine's crew: Officers O. Vasilyevich, N. Baturov, V. Logvin, and S. Setlevenko, and Warrant Officer P. Kharchenko.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy, presented the submariners with the high awards yesterday on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He warmly congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in service and in the work of improving the fleet's combat readiness.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW AIR DEFENSE LEADERS

PM080757 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 84 First Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Morozov report: "Enhancing Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District Military Council has examined the results of combat and political training and socialist competition during the winter training period. The Military Council session was addressed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

SERVICEMEN CLEAR UNSEASONABLE URALS SNOWFALL

PM081055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Own correspondent Major N. Medvedev report under the rubric "From the Scene of the Event": "Winter...at the Start of May"]

[Text] Red-Banner Urals Military District -- The weather is capricious in the Urals this year, but even the old residents of Sverdlovsk cannot remember a surprise like the one the weather provided 2 May. "Not in 100 years has so much snow fallen at this time," Z. Khalevitskiy, chief forecaster at the Urals Hydrometeorology Center, told me.

The snow fell uninterruptedly for 24 hours, covering most of the city's streets and avenues in drifts. It gave municipal services and streetcar and trolleybus pool personnel particular trouble. But -- as frequently in the past -- servicemen of the Sverdlovsk Garrison came to help. On the night of 2-3 May they were already starting to eliminate the consequences of the snowfall.

Servicemen under the command of Officers N. Savelyev and A. Volkov were the first to start clearing the snowdrifts. By the start of the working day they had managed to clear the streetcar lines of snow. Work was in full swing in other sectors, too. By the end of the day the movement of electric transport was completely back to normal.